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China Mail

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£800,000,000 BUDGET BRITAIN'S FINANCES REVIEWED. COUNTRY'S VITALITY. STILL WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTRE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, introduced the Budget in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Churchill estimated the expenditure for the year 1927-28 at £318,360,000 and the revenue at £296,850,000.

He was left, he said, with prospective deficit of £21,540,000. He could not remain indifferent also to a shortage of £26,000,000 of last year, and felt bound in the present year to pay off at least a substantial part of that deficit so that the actual prospective deficit would be £38,000,000 or £40,000,000.

Mr. Churchill said there should be a total increased revenue in 1927 of nearly £38,000,000, and the prospective deficit of £21,540,000 would leave a surplus of £16,500,000. That would enable him to raise the new sinking fund to the unprecedented level of £65,000,000 and pay off nearly half the arrears in which the country was involved by the industrial disasters of 1926.

Dealing with the financial side of these troubles, Mr. Churchill said the immense number of miscellaneous and secondary manufactures and businesses, the processes of banking, broking, and insurance, and the vast sum brought into Britain as a result of British investments abroad, had enabled the country almost to keep the even tenor of its way.

Exchanges had remained like rock, and when the gold standard was restored two years ago few would have believed that it could have been maintained through all these convulsions. "The most remarkable fact is that the trade of the country flowed in a manner scarcely conceivable. We still remain the greatest creditor nation and the financial centre of the world."

NEW REVENUES £38,000,000.

The Ministry of Transport Abolished.

London, April 11.

Introducing the Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, said the total



Mr. Winston Churchill.

new revenues would be nearly £38,000,000 and the prospective surplus this year £18,400,000, of which an additional £15,000,000 would be paid to the sinking fund, making the unprecedented figure of £65,000,000 to the sinking fund, leaving an estimated surplus of £14,400,000 for the year—Reuter.

Departments Terminated.

Later.

Introducing the Budget, Mr. Winston Churchill announced the abolition of the Ministry of Transport, while retaining the Road Department; the distribution of the functions of the Mines Department over other departments; and the termination of the separate existence of the Department of Overseas Trade.

He added that it would be discordant with the spirit of the requirements of the time to abolish the Ministry of Labour, and it would be premature to liquidate the Ministry of Pensions. There would be a marked contraction in new entrants into the civil service.—Reuter.

STRIKE LOSSES.

Chief Cause of the Large Deficit.

London, April 11.

In House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, introducing the Budget, said the total loss of revenue or increased expenditure in consequence of the general strike and coal stoppage was £32,000,000 in 1926-27, and the additional prospective loss was £9,000,000 in 1928-29.

That was the overwhelming cause of the deficit of £26,500,000 and the severe additional loss.

LATEST THREAT.

Alarming Reports From Wei-Hai-Wei.

"CARADOC" GOES TO THE SCENE

Wei-hai-wei, April 11.

In consequence of alarming reports of threatened disturbances, the naval authorities at the urgent request of the Officer Administering the Government have despatched to Wei-hai-wei H.M.S. "Caradoc" with a view to investigating the reports and, if necessary, to afford protection to foreigners.—British Naval Wireless.

Nanking Looting.

Nanking, April 11.

Firing on foreign ships from Lion Hill has ceased. Foreign houses and what remains of their contents are still subject to looting. Six Chinese men-of-war are present. A number of refugees crossed to Nanking to-day from Pukow.—British Naval Wireless.

"Lion Hill" is the Chinese fortification on the Yangtze, near Chin-kiang and Hankow, where there has been firing on foreign warships and merchant craft.

Evacuated Americans.

Hankow, April 11.

The American communities from Chungking and Ichang arrived here this afternoon, together with American gunboats.

The respective Consuls were presented with the demands of the Foreign Powers with regard to the Nanking outrage at 2 p.m. to-day. A general holiday has been declared for to-morrow as a welcome to Chiang Kai-shek.—British Naval Wireless.

Shanghai, April 11.

British Customs employees are being evacuated.—British Naval Wireless.

Kiukiang, April 11.

The situation remains quiet.—British Naval Wireless.

Wuhu, April 11.

There is no change to record, the situation remaining quiet.—British Naval Wireless.

Amoy, April 11.

There is no change in the local situation and nothing untoward to report from Ningpo, Foochow or Swatow.—British Naval Wireless.

GOAT LEADS MARCH.

2nd Battalion Welch Regiment Entrain.

London, April 11.

The 2nd Battalion of the Welch Regiment entrained at Tidworth this morning for Southampton, where it embarked for China.

The Regimental goat headed the march to the station.

The Air Force squadron which is going to China will sail on the steamer "Neuralia" from Southampton on April 20.—Reuter.

Further Sailings.

London, April 11.

The 2nd. Northampton's, the 2nd. Scots Guards, and the 10th Field Ambulance Detachment of the R.A.F., sailed for China on the "City of Marseilles."

The 2nd Welch drafts, the Midsexes and Green Howard's left for China on board the "Derbyshire."—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

More Troops Sail From Home.

London, April 11.

Two companies of the 1st Northampton's left Brookwood this morning for Southampton where they embarked for China, the band playing "Land of Hope and Glory," followed by "Auld Lang Syne" as the train steamed out of the station.

The remaining two companies will follow.—Reuter.

French Foreign Legion.

Paris, April 11.

"Le Journal" announces that two battalions of the Foreign Legion are ready to leave Algeria to reinforce the garrison in French Indo-China.

The recent revolution in the province of Yunnan has caused some anxiety owing to the fact that some of the leaders of the coup d'etat are Nationalists and have established touch with Canton, while the despatch of troops from Indo-China to Shanghai depicted the forces available to meet any possible Nationalist threat from Yunnan.—Reuter.

NORTH'S ADVANCE.

Planes Bomb Hankow Suburbs.

SOUTHERNERS HOLDING ON.

Nanking, April 11.

Chuchow is now reported to be in the hands of the Northerners, gunfire having been heard from that quarter all day Sunday.

The passage of Southern troops (retreating), through Nanking has now ceased.

There are no signs as yet of an organized Northern attack but Northern planes bombed Pukow and Hsiakwan, inflicting considerable damage.—British Naval Wireless.

Cruisers' Attack.

Chinkiang, April 11.

Two Southern cruisers yesterday and one to-day passed up the Yangtze River (i.e., in the direction of Nanking) and opened on Marshal Sun Chuan-lang's outposts on the opposite (northern) bank of the Yangtze.—British Naval Wireless.

Points Explained.

Nanking is the big city and railway terminus, situated on the southern bank, on a sharp turn of the River. Pukow is its "suburb" on the northern bank, from which a railway runs north to Tientsin.

Chuchow is a few miles northwest of Pukow. The fact of its being in the hands of the Northerners point to their counter-offensive against the Cantonese being continued. Chuchow's proximity to Nanking accounts for gun-firing being heard on the River, and it must be presumed that both sides are still fighting.

Cantonese Holding On.

The Northerners are bombing Pukow and Hsiakwan (a suburb of Nanking) but, on the other hand, it should be noted that no more Southerners are retreating (from the north bank of the River) through Nanking. One conclusion is that the Cantonese must be holding their ground against spasmodic Northern attacks.

From the despatches, it also appears that the Nationalists are determined to stand their ground, as they have brought up naval reinforcements to shell the enemy. Summed up, the position is not in favour of the Cantonese but the Northern advance seems to have been partly checked.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

Shanghai, April 11.

A wireless message from Nanking via Chinkiang dated the 10th inst. while meagre points to the fact that the Nationalists suffered serious reverses on two fronts. Following the withdrawal of the Nationalist forces from Pukow to Nanking on Saturday the military stores crossed the river in the direction of Nanking from Pukow yesterday, while the artillery mounted on higher points around Nanking was trained on Pukow ready for action.

It is persistently reported in Nanking that the Fengtien forces are rapidly advancing down the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, from which direction gunfire was heard in Nanking on Sunday.

Five hundred Nationalist wounded have been taken to Nanking from Pukow during the past few days. Sun Chuan-lang's troops appear to have arrived in force down the Grand Canal occupying strategic positions along the north of the Yangtze in the Chinkiang area.

Last night a train carrying 1,200 cases of machine gun ammunition and two hundred cases of shells were sent forward to Chinkiang from Shanghai.—Reuter.

"JOINED" CANTON.

Another Province Goes Over to the Nationalists.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Yunnanfu, March 30.

The Government of Yunnan province has definitely decided to throw in their lot with the Kuomintang Party.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chang (who worked with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen for three years) has taken up his duties here.

It may be easy to see "eye to eye" on every matter with the Canton Government, but the Yunnan Government will do its best to co-operate.

Protection of foreigners has been promised and all foreigners are

PEKING RAID.

Soviet Only Itself To Thank.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, April 11.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, read a report received from the British Minister at Peking regarding the raid on the Soviet buildings.

The raiding party exceeded their authority by overflowing into the barracks of the Imperial Russian Guard, but Sir Austen Chamberlain said it might be argued that the barracks could not claim diplomatic immunity seeing that Russia was no longer entitled to a guard.

As far as he knew the report that some of the Chinese arrested had already been executed was untrue.

It appeared to him quite clear that the Protocol Powers were right in saying that the protection of the Legation quarter could not be given to conspirators against the local authorities.—Reuter.

Shanghai Consulate.

London, April 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. Maxton (Labour), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, said that the Consul-General and the British G.O.C. at Shanghai were not consulted with regard to the surrounding of the Russian Consulate at Shanghai.

The Soviet Consul-General had been informed by the Senior Consul that responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rested on the Municipal Council.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, after quoting an account of the incident issued by the latter, said the Soviet Consul had evidently been very apprehensive as to a raid on the Consulate, and the Chairman of the Council had accordingly instructed the Police Commissioner to increase the guards and search incomers and outsiders for weapons.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

Opinion in London Circles.

London, April 11.

If the Soviet Embassy is withdrawn from Peking as a consequence of Chang Tso-lin's police raid it is the opinion of diplomatic circles in London that this would be regarded as an open declaration by Russia of partisanship in the Chinese civil war.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Litvinoff's note bespeaks in every line the baffled rage of a detected culprit.—Reuter.

French Opinion.

Paris, April 11.

"Pertinax" describes the Soviet Note to Peking as feeble.

"Le Journal" is of the opinion that Chang Tso-lin is trying to provoke the Russians to warlike action in Manchuria, which would force the Japanese to intervene, but the Bolsheviks are not going to expose themselves to such dangers.

Their best weapon is propaganda and in order to wield this freely they are ready to swallow worse insults than the invasion of the Peking Embassy grounds. It concludes that now is the moment for the Powers to take united action. There must be no unnecessary violence but firmness is absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

asked to carry on, whether they be missionaries or business men. This sounds more hopeful after the recent disturbances but still things are far from settled in the city, and conditions are much more disturbed in the country districts.

Bandit Terrors.

A missionary who has recently arrived from Li-kiang reports that the brigand, Chang Chieh-pa made a raid on a village (just outside Taiifu) on a market day and carried off 200 people, twenty of whom were killed at once, and the remainder held for ransom, whilst several others jumped into the lake in terror.

The soldiers pursued the brigands, but failed to get in touch. Some villages in the neighbourhood were burnt by the brigands.

The city is still overrun by soldiers, and residents will be very glad to see a few thousand of them leave for other parts—a genuine raid on bandits would be a good outlet for their energy.

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A NEW
BATHING COSTUME
For Easter.

Easter is the first of the Bathing Festivals and you should enjoy your bath in one of the New Season's Costumes. There is a large selection in Lisle Thread, Cotton and Wool in smart styles. Prices: \$2.75, \$5.75, \$8.50, \$10.50.

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THORNTON PICKARD

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TO LET—Ground Floor, A.P.C. Building, "Satable" as a Shop. Apply to Tabacqueria Filipina, A.P.C. Building.

TO LET—Furnished for five months from May 1st. Modern Bungalow at No. 4 Broadwood Road containing 2 Reception Rooms and 3 Bedrooms. Apply Hong Kong Tramways Limited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cabinet Gramophone (Pathe) nearly new, with 70 Selected Records. \$160. Apply Box 434, c/o "China Mail."

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YOUR visiting cards neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

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AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at No. 88A, Nathan Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars from Catalogue).

On View from Noon, Wednesday, the 12th April, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 8th April, 1927.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Hudson, from Shanghai.
Wexot, from Shanghai.
Suzmanager, from Tokyo.
E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent
Hong Kong Station, April 7, 1927.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.

Exosborn (2), from Tacoma.
Marine Underwriters Association, from Saigon.
Ducor Greig c/o Bluefunnel, from Dundee.

E. A. LEGGATT, Superintendent
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1927.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

| Island. | Feet. |
|------------------------|-------|
| Victoria Peak | 1823 |
| Signal Station | 1774 |
| Mt. Parker | 1734 |
| Mountain Lodge | 1725 |
| The Byrie | 1725 |
| Peak Hotel | 1805 |
| Taikoo Sanatorium | 1900 |
| Mt. Davis | 877 |
| Bowen Rd. (filterbeds) | 297 |

Mainland.
Taimoshan 8124
Kowloon Peak 1971

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Mr. SHIMIDZU
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Tel. C. 4945.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 13th April, and MONDAY, 18th April, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first ball will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to THURSDAY, 14th April, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927.

HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON

SATURDAY, 13th April at 9.15 p.m.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS:

Welterweight Championship of the Colony

15th Round Contest:

STOKER NORMAN MORRIS H.M.S. "Hermes"

A. B. BENNETT

H.M.S. "Witherington" and

10 Round Contest:

A. B. EWIN H.M.S. "Hermes"

STOKER EVANS

H.M.S. "Enterprise"

Welterweight Middleweight Champion of India

and

Four Other Contests.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S:

Members—13th April.

General Public—14th & 16th April.

USUAL PRICES.

NOTICES.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 12 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 18th and 19th April, 1927. (Easter Holidays).
Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927.

"GETS-IT" Ends Corns



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world's fastest way

"Gets-It" is a scientific liquid that millions use, among them famous dancers, athletes, doctors and folks who walk a lot. It ends corns and calluses. One drop stops pain in 3 short seconds. Then the corn loosens and is peeled off. All gone, forgotten. You walk in peace. There are imitations of "Gets-It." So watch out. Get the genuine. For sale everywhere. Enough in one bottle to kill a dozen corns. "GETS-IT," Inc., Chicago, U. S. A.

"GETS-IT"

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG FOR APRIL, 1927.

(Standard Time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich).

| Date | Sunrise | Sunset |
|----------|---------|--------|
| April 12 | 6.07 | 6.42 |
| " 13 | 6.06 | 6.42 |
| " 14 | 6.05 | 6.43 |
| " 15 | 6.04 | 6.43 |
| " 16 | 6.03 | 6.43 |
| " 17 | 6.02 | 6.44 |
| " 18 | 6.02 | 6.44 |
| " 19 | 6.01 | 6.45 |
| " 20 | 6.00 | 6.45 |
| " 21 | 5.59 | 6.46 |
| " 22 | 5.59 | 6.46 |
| " 23 | 5.58 | 6.46 |
| " 24 | 5.57 | 6.47 |
| " 25 | 5.56 | 6.47 |
| " 26 | 5.56 | 6.47 |
| " 27 | 5.55 | 6.48 |
| " 28 | 5.54 | 6.48 |
| " 29 | 5.53 | 6.48 |
| " 30 | 5.52 | 6.49 |



MEDICAL STUDENTS.

LOCAL VARSITY GRADUATES' ACTIVITIES.

"CADUCEUS" ARTICLES.

The March number of "The Caduceus," the journal of the Hong Kong University Medical Society, contains a review of activities and articles on medical questions.

The past year having produced the first lady graduate in Medicine at the University, it is fitting that reference should be made in the "Caduceus."

"Miss Eva Ho Tung," the journal states, "has the unique honour of being our first woman graduate in Medicine, and she seems to be a fitting representative of that type of women students whose diligence and steadiness have won for them the name in slang parlance of 'members of the slogger tribe.'"

Such an epithet given doubtless by some envious male is no reproach, for did not a well-known writer once say that "Genius is work?" The ability of prolonged concentration of mind at will is surely a large part of genius if not genius itself.

"In so soon leaving Hong Kong to further her studies in London, Miss Ho Tung shows that her thirst for knowledge is in no wise quenched nor her enthusiasm dimmed by the last ordeal of final examinations."

With her good old former and popular H.S. Dr. K. C. Yeo. To them and to such others of our graduates, we wish good luck.

The "Caduceus" contains the following articles: "Some observations on the practice of medicine as a profession," by Dr. R. E. Tottenham; an article on certain aspects of medical work in the army, by Col. R. R. Lewis; "Kala-Azar," by Dr. F. Clark; "Negri Bodies and Rabies," by Dr. E. P. Minnett; "A new era in the treatment of cholera," by Dr. A. Cannon; "The student and radiology," by Dr. McKenny and "Autopsy—its place in Medicine," by Dr. M. E. Osman and "Clinical Notes," by Prof. K. H. Dwyer.

Changes in Staff.
The following items appear under News and Comments:—
Our Professor of Anatomy went on furlough on December 11, 1926. We understand that during Professor Shellshear's absence, the teaching of anatomy will be carried on by Dr. R. J. Wong, M.B., Ch.M.

We welcome the arrival of Dr. T. Y. Li, who has just completed sixteen months of travel studies under the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Li has returned here to take up the post of Assistant to the Professor of Medicine. During the tenure of his fellowship, Dr. Li studied at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, and later took the D.T.M.&H. (Eng.). He was for about six months at the Glasgow Royal Sick Children's Hospital studying pediatrics. He also did some work in America at the Johns Hopkins Medical School under Professor Longcope.

Dr. M. B. Osman after sixteen

AN "AIR SCRUM."

COMING NEW YORK-PARIS FLIGHT.

London, April 11.

There is a likelihood of an air "scrum" within the next few weeks to obtain the honour of flying from New York to Paris. According to New York reports Commander Byrd, the Polar Flier, expects to leave in May flying in the three-engined monoplane "America." Lieut. Commander Noel Davis at the same time will fly in the three-engined biplane, "American Legion," built secretly in record time and tested yesterday to the consternation of other competitors, which include a single-engined monoplane designed by an Italian. It is also probable that the French ace, M. Fonck, will compete.—Reuter.

PARIS RAID.

MILITARY SECRETS FOR "3RD POWER?"

Paris, April 11.

The police raid on the Communist headquarters is expected to be followed by further arrests. The prisoners are accused only of espionage. There is no suggestion of any political plot against the Government.

According to "Le Matin" the information collected from the accused concerns the manufacture of artillery shells and aeroplanes but there are traces of any very serious leakage of information yet found.

Over a hundred persons are said to be involved. Apparently the information collected was sent to Russia, whence it is believed it was passed on to a "Third Power."—Reuter.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The Committee begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following gifts:—

From Mr. Ho Kom-long:—12 rattan chairs, 12 waste paper baskets, 6 rattan tables, 12 chair cushions, 6 screens, 8 doz. ash trays, 2 doz. packs of cards.

(Sd.) A. MORRIS, Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong, April 11.

A dry Aberdonian desirous of quenching his thirst found that he had only a sixpence, whereas ninepence was necessary before he could buy the needed pint of beer. He solved the problem by pawning the sixpence for Avepence and selling the pawn ticket for fourpence.

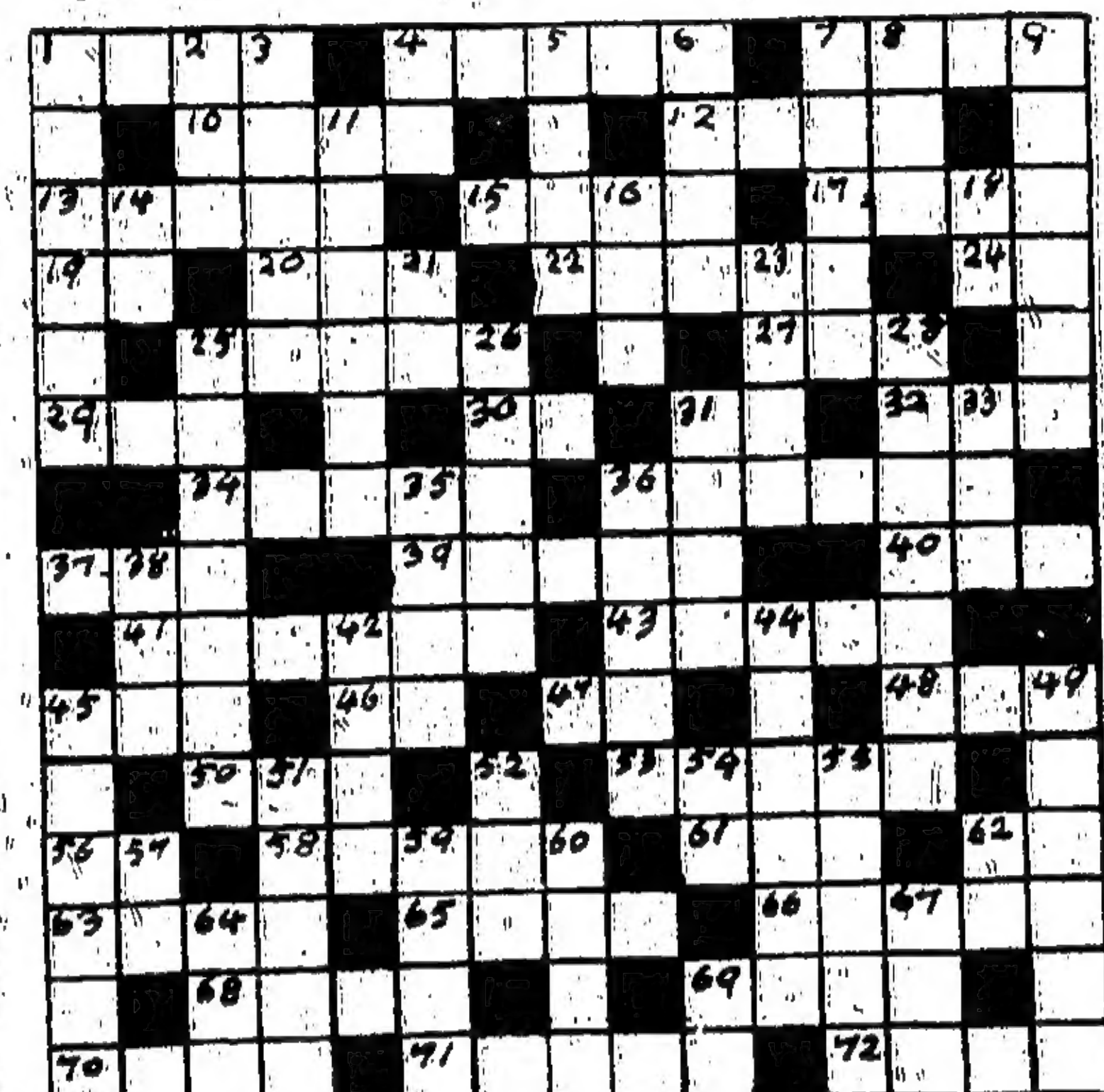
months of travel studies under the Rockefeller Foundation has returned to take up the post of Assistant to the Professor of Pathology. He studied at Edinburgh and Baltimore.

"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

NO. 13—\$50 MUST BE WON

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,

c/o "China Mail" Office,

No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....

for solution (s) which are attached.

Name

Address

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, APRIL 13.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Clues Across.

1. To bound.
4. Dainty food.
7. To care for.
10. A number of people.
12. To understand.
13. Decit.
15. Well known city before Tien-tain.
17. A game played with a club and ball.
19. Great Northern (initia).
20. To produce an effect.
22. To tear.
24. AA (actual).
25. Confident expectation.
27. Possessive pronoun.
29. To put on.
30. Royal Engineer (abbrev:).
31. C. S. (actual).
32. To unite.
34. A Mediterranean island.
35. Those who "rate."
37. A smart blow.
38. A northern sea-duck.
40. IMA (actual).
41. Pertains to the middle.
43. Noise made by a hinge.
45. Title for a man.
46. ND (actual).
47. TU (actual).
48. A tree.
50. A well known quadruped.
53. Young rabbits.
56. Rail transport (initia).
58. A room in the roof.
61. A loud noise.
62. In that degree.
63. Initials of the Order of Buffaloes.
65. A freehold estate.
66. Not easily broken.
68. Slang for a silly fellow.
69. To soften.
70. To strike.
71. Later in time.
72. A small hole in a wall.

Clues Down.

1. Uneven.
2. MCI (actual).
3. Pertaining to the poles.
4. Church of England (abbrev:).
5. Russian Emperor.
6. To stumpy.
7. Nimble.
8. Past.
9. To obliterate.
11. To start back.
14. Prefix meaning "not."
16. Crooked.
18. Sixth note in scale.
21. Theosophical Society (abbrev:).
23. A tomb.
25. Distemper.
26. To draw along.
28. Hilt.
31. A vehicle moved on wheels.
33. Suffix forming abstract nouns.
35. A torch.
36. To return.
38. Friend, (Fr:).
42. Abbreviation for "the present month."
44. To stir up.
45. Grief.
49. Accident.
51. A wooden shoe.
52. Sturdy.
54. Abbreviation meaning "In the year of our Lord."
55. The stroke of a bell.
57. Thanks!
59. A trumpet shaped instrument.
60. To throw.
62. A G (actual).
64. O B L (actual).
67. U T O (actual).
69. Abbreviation for "meter."

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

KOREA MARU ... Sunday, 17th April, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May, at Noon.
SIBERIA MARU (calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 15th May, at 10 a.m.
* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 28th April, at Noon.

BOUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June.

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 7th May.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th May.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

LINSON MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

BAKAR MARU (calls Saigon) ... Thursday, 12th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

MORIOKA MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.

PENANG MARU ... Thursday, 21st April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Molli direct) ... Sunday, 17th April.

HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 18th April.

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s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 15th April.

s/s "SI KIANG" ... 15th May.

s.s. "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE.

about the 22nd April.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Sailings from Marseilles.

Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings from Shanghai and Japan.

Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.

G. METZINGER ... A ... 12th April

AMALONE ... A ... 20th April

CHENONOUX ... A ... 28th April

ATHOS ... A ... 6th May

DARTAGNAN ... A ... 14th May

ANGERS ... B ... 22nd May

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

SHIPPING SECTION.

MARITIME LAW.

PARTICULAR AVERAGE DAMAGE.

IS STRANDING COLLISION?

An important marine insurance case was recently decided by Mr. Justice Roche in the King's Bench Division, London. The plaintiffs were the Mancomunidad Del Vapor "Frumiz," who claimed from the Royal Exchange Assurance a sum of £106 0s. 8d., being the cost of repairing damages sustained by the str. "Frumiz" in consequence of a stranding in Cuan Sound in September, 1924. The policy under which the claim arose contained a clause reading:-

Subject to the Institute "free of particular average absolutely, time clauses as annexed, but this insurance to include damage received by collision with any object (see included) other than water.

The damage in question was caused by the vessel striking rocks and subsequent bumping upon them during the period she remained stranded, and underwriters resisted the claim on the ground that the damage was particular average damage which was excluded by the terms of the policy, and was not damage caused by a collision with an object within the meaning of the word "collision" in marine insurance.

In putting this view before the Court, Mr. Raftery, K.C., said that the word "collision" originally was confined to a meeting with something navigable, but was then extended to cover various obstructions. The use of the words "free of particular average absolutely" was intended to exclude the particular peril of stranding and the subsequent provision for collision with any object was meant to provide for collision with any of the various objects which had been gradually added to those covered by the collision clause. In the present case it would be ridiculous to say that the vessel had been in collision with the West Coast of Scotland, because that would be an unreasonable straining of language. For the plaintiffs it was contended that the word "collision" meant an accidental coming into contact with any object external to the ship. The clause specifically excluded damage caused by a heavy sea striking the vessel but a blow from

anything which was not water would be covered.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

In the course of giving judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Roche said that the question in dispute was one of considerable nicety and difficulty, and that beyond this particular case he was not deciding the question of what was meant by a collision. He was only deciding whether this was a collision within the meaning of the policy. His Lordship also said that for many purposes, and in some Acts of Parliament and many documents, the word "collision" was construed in a sense much narrower than was necessary to include this casualty within its ambit, but in this case the ultimate question rested upon the test: "Was contact with an ordinary natural feature a collision within the meaning of this policy or was it not?" Mr. Justice Roche then said that in his judgment it was within the policy, because the document said "any object," and then went on to include another natural object—water. In so stating the parties had given a meaning to the clause in respect to these two natural objects which his Lordship thought showed the right way of construction, and therefore in his view, rocks on the ground were included.

FIELD GUN FIRE.

Four inch field gun practice will be carried out by Naval units from Stonecutters Island, on a target at Chung Hue Island, this afternoon and to-morrow (beginning at 9.30 a.m.).

Chung Hue is the island just inside Kowloon (western entrance of the harbour) with a large patch of white painted on the cliff to indicate the target.

SHIPS IN PORT.

This morning there were 50 ocean-going merchant vessels in Hong Kong harbour, of which number 20 fly the British flag.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. to-day there were 9 arrivals (2 British) and 14 departures (4 British).

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" from Hong Kong arrived London on April 8, at 8 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashgar" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on April 9, at 7 p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on April 9, and is due here on April 29.

The B. I. s.s. "Takliwa" left Singapore for this port on April 8, p.m., and is due here to-morrow, at about 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Jeyapore" left Singapore for this port on April 10, at 4 p.m., with the outward mail, and is due here on April 16, at about 6 p.m.

The s.s. "President Taft" (Capt. C. M. Cochrane) arrived to-day from Los Angeles San Francisco, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, with 88 cabin and 404 steerage passengers (of which 83 cabin and 256 steerage passengers are for Hong Kong); 165 bags of mail and 1,700 tons of cargo will also be discharged here.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVAL.

Passengers arrived at Hong Kong on April 12, by the "President Taft" from San Francisco and Shanghai, were:—Mr. K. H. Ammiller, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Miss E. P. Miss G. A. and R. A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Byram, Mrs. Belbin, Mr. W. W. Burrell, Mr. Chin Mon-kar, Mrs. Chin Yee Shue, Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Mr. Chan Sui-chor, Mr. Cheng Ting, Mr. M. A. Chin, Mr. S. Dithmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hillen, Mr. Garganas, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hulbert, Dr. Mary L. James, Mr. Kwong Cheung, Mr. A. Kwon, Mr. and Mrs. R. and the Misses A. and L. Lenzmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lau, Mr. and Mrs. Pui-hong, Mr. Leung Kwok-hin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Loh, Mr. and Mrs. Mok Ah-keen, Mrs. Sha Shue, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stahl, Miss L. Schoedler, Mr. Tang Sun-cheun, Mrs. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mr. Wong Kwel.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers sailed from Hong Kong on April 11 by the "Khyber" for Singapore, London and ports, were:—Mr. Anders, Cmdr. E. O. Broadley, Mrs. W. P. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burlingham, Miss Cartwright, Mrs. E. M. Miss J. A. and Mr. J. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Clarke, Mr. W. G. Clark, Mrs. I. Day, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Digby, Mr. N. J. Ebbow, Mrs. M. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Fanchaw, Mr. Y. L. Fong, Mr. S. Y. Fong, Mr. H. W. Fowler, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. P. C. Gunningham, Mr. W. O. Haslie, Mr. and Mrs. Hulscher, Mr. Wm. Johnston, Mr. W. A. Lee Warren, Rev. Bro. Michael, Mr. F. P. Morley, Mr. D. Murphy, Mr. Neely, Mr. and Mrs. G. Oliver, Rev. Bro. Paul, Mr. J. P. Pearson, Mr. Wm. Ritchie, Miss Sarsen, Miss Sparks, Miss M. J. Stewart, Lieut.-Comdr. Thompson, Mr. Tolison, Mr. J. Wallace, Surg. Comdr. and Mrs. Williams.

\$1,000,000 CONTRACTS.

In the face of strong competition from Continental shipbuilders, British firms have secured between them orders for six vessels of a total value of \$1,000,000.

Three of the ships will be oil-tank vessels to carry 15,000 tons deadweight, and are to be built by the Furness Shipbuilding Company, Haverton Hill-in-Tees. They are to be constructed on the Isherwood "bracketless" system, and fitted with Doxford-Diesel engines by Richardson, Westgarth, and Co., Hartlepool.

The other three vessels will be twin-screw oil-tank steamers of about 8,700 tons deadweight each. They are to be built by Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne, also on the Isherwood system, and their machinery will be constructed by Richardson, Westgarth, and Co.

The contracts were placed by Mr. George H. Taber, vice president of the Gulf Refining Company, of Pittsburg, United States, and the negotiations were carried out by Sir Joseph W. Isherwood, who will supervise the construction of the vessels. Those to be built at Jarrow are for the Venezuelan business of the Gulf Refining Company. British steel is to be used. The vessels to be built by the Furness Company will be the largest ever constructed on the Tees.

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S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London & Hamburg ... 5th June.

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Lines or other services.

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S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... Via Suez Canal ... 19th April.

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M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd May.

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... from Hong Kong ... 25th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mopel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zambiar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Apr. 20 | Apr. 23 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 29 | May 5 |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA | May 11 | May 14 | May 17 | May 20 | May 29 |
| EMPEROR OF CANADA | June 1 | June 4 | June 7 | June 10 | June 19 |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | June 22 | June 25 | June 28 | July 1 | July 10 |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA | July 11 | July 15 | July 19 | July 22 | July 31 |
| EMPEROR OF CANADA | Aug. 1 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 21 |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | Aug. 24 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 30 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 11 |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA | Sept. 14 | Sept. 17 | Sept. 20 | Sept. 23 | Oct. 2 |

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ALASKA MARU ... Friday, 15th April.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.

BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo. Friday, 6th May.

HONOLULU MARU ... Tuesday, 19th April.

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-es-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.

MEXICO MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.

CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.

SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 27th April.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

KOHO MARU ... Saturday, 30th April.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.

MENADO MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.

TAIYU MARU ... Tuesday, 26th April.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.

ARGON MARU (From Shanghai) Friday, 15th April.

TIENTSIN VIA TIENTIAU

CHUKWA MARU ... Middle of April.

JAPAN PORTS

ANDES MARU ... Tuesday, 12th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY.

KANG MARU ... Sunday, 17th April, 11 a.m.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY.

KOTSU MARU ... Thursday, 21st April, 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG

KOHOKO MARU (direct to Takao) Thursday, 14th April.

BATAVIA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th April.

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Sandakan, Jambongan, Lahad Datu, Semporna & Tawau returning via Sandakan & Jesselton.

Will be loading on April 8.

Sailing hence on April 9, at 6 a.m.

Excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

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| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong About | Destination |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------|---|
| DEVANHA | 8,155 | 10th April | Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull |
| ALIPPORE | 5,273 | 10th April | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way |
| DELTA | 8,097 | 27th April | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way |
| HALWA | 10,947 | 30th April | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| LAHORE | 6,252 | 11th May | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| NELLORE | 8,853 | 11th May | Singapore, Penang, Colombo, B'way & K'chi |
| KHIVA | 9,135 | 14th May | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| JEYPORE | 5,318 | 20th May | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| NYANZA | 7,023 | 25th May | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay |
| MOREA | 10,913 | 25th May | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| KASHMIR | 9,003 | 1st June | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| MANTOJA | 10,002 | 1st June | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| KALYAN | 9,144 | 9th July | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| MACEDONIA | 11,120 | 23rd July | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

| JANUS | 4,824 | 10th April | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
|--------|--------|------------|------------------------------|
| TALMA | 10,000 | 24th April | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
| TILAWA | 10,000 | 29th April | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 29th April | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, |
|------------|-------|------------|------------------------------------|
| TANDA | 6,956 | 3rd June | Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & |
| ST. ALEANS | 4,500 | 1st July | Melbourne. |
| ARAFURA | 6,000 | 29th July | |

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to
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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton, and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| TAKIWA | 7,936 | 15th April | Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama |
|---------|--------|------------|--------------------------------|
| NELLORE | 6,358 | 15th April | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| JEYPORE | 7,648 | 18th April | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| KHIVA | 9,135 | 18th April | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| SANTHIA | 7,754 | 22nd April | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka |
| NYANZA | 7,023 | 25th April | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe |
| MOREA | 10,913 | 29th April | Shanghai, Moji & Kobe |
| TANDA | 6,958 | 8th May | Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" Via Suez Canal 20th April.

S.S. "EUMAEUS" Via Suez Canal 8th May.

S.S. "ELPENOR" Via Suez Canal 8th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

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Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES.

NATIONALISM EXPLAINED.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR IN CHINA.

The "China Mail" publishes to-day the second of the series of
six lectures in which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen explained his three
principles of Democracy and Nationalism. This lecture deals with
the economic factor in China as it was seen by "The Father of the
Republic."

SECOND LECTURE.

The Rise and Fall of
Races.

The prosperity or decay of a
people depends primarily on the
growth or decrease of its popula-
tion. Now, since history began
many peoples, some of them fam-
ous, have perished through natural
causes. The Chinese people, how-
ever, has not only not perished
through some six thousand years of
progress but has increased to its
present dimensions. Are we then
to assume with some that this pro-
gress will continue indefinitely and
that as former calamities have faded
to destroy us that it will always
be so? I am not certain. As far
as extinction goes, we shall prob-
ably escape that in any case. But
progress entails a combination of
natural capacity with human effort.
Human effort in its most important
aspect is directed towards two
things, governmental and economic
efficiency. These two things are of
much greater importance than nat-
ural capacity for survival. But
our race has drifted so far that
they have turned to instruments of
oppression, and we are struggling
in the deep waters into which they
have carried us.

In the past thousand years, the
Chinese have twice suffered oppres-
sion in the sphere of government by
the Mongols and by the Man-
chus. Neither of these peoples
were numerous and they were ulti-
mately absorbed. Now the situa-
tion has changed. I have already
shown how the foreign nations
have grown during the past hun-
dred years, and how they are likely
to grow during the next. The Red
Indians of America show the nat-
ural decay of a race.

Now when a race decays by nat-
ural causes, it does so slowly;
Political and economic pressures
destroy it with much greater rapid-
ity. This is the immediate danger.
If we can stave off the political and
economic control of foreigners for
ten years, we may survive. If not,
we shall perish just as India has
done.

China of the Past.

When the English destroyed the
Indian nation they feared us. Now
they do so no longer. We
have lost much territory, Wei-hai-
wei, Port Arthur, Tsingtao, Kow-
loon and Kwang Chau Wan. After
the war the powers were pleased to
give back their latest acquisitions,
Tsingtao and Wei-hai-wei. These
are, however, only minor conces-
sions. The original idea of the
powers was that China was help-
less and could not govern herself,
so they seized the coastal districts
intending to partition the country.
But after the Revolution they said
that China was not quite helpless
and they abandoned the idea. When
the Revolution broke out some said
it would result in partition, but
the reverse has been the case. It
was the war between Japan and
the Manchus which lost us Korea,
Formosa and the Pescadores. It
was after a war with France and
a Chinese victory at Chan Nam
Kwan that the Manchus like fools
surrendered Annam. ("The first
time" said a Frenchman, "that the
victors have sued for peace—What
strange people you are!") and the
English took Burma from us. Then
we gave away our northern coun-
tries to the Russians. Then there
were the Chao Islands, Siam,
Po Lo U, the Sulu Archipelago,
Java, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, all
formerly parts of the Chinese Em-
pire. In those days there was no
foreign Imperialism, in Asia only
Chinese Imperialism, and the small
nations feared us accordingly. Now
when the Kwok Man Tong held its
assembly in Kwangtung recently,
representatives came from Mon-
golia to see whether this new Gov-
ernment which had been established
was Imperialistic like its predecess-
ors. When they found that was
our attitude on this point, they
went away full of praise for us;
and all the small weak nations feel
the same towards us.

China's Status.

Since the Revolution, the powers
have begun to realise the difficulty
of a political control of China.
They have seen the Manchu des-
potism give rise to the revolution
and they realise that the resistance
which we should make to political
domination would embarrass them.
So they have set their hearts on
economic domination. They thought
that by abandoning their schemes
for political domination they could
avoid a collision with one another.
It is true that so far as China was
concerned they were successful in
doing so but in Europe the Balkan
Peninsula set them about each
other's ears and caused them im-
mense losses besides bringing down
the German and Austrian Empires.
In spite of this, the Imperialism of
Europe is as aggressive as ever,
even America abandoned the Mon-
roe Doctrine and joined in the war.
Since then Imperialism may have
had a temporary setback in Europe

but in China—Why a few days ago
saw twenty or more warships
threatening Canton. Imperialism
is now ranged on the side of econ-
omic control, a far more danger-
ous thing than political domi-
nation. The latter anyone
can recognise. The Cantonese did
so to their sorrow when they saw
the twenty men-of-war. The
former is more insidious. Econ-
omic penetration by the powers has
been going on for many years un-
observed by the mass of the people
until China is no more than a
colony of the powers. You console
yourself by saying, "Only half
our country is a colony of the
powers." I say that their econ-
omic oppression is worse for us than
if all China were a colonial posses-
sion. You talk of the Koreans be-
ing enslaved by the Japanese and
the Annamites being enslaved by
the French. But you do not realise
how pitiful is your own situation
(?) even worse than theirs (?)
Now whose colony are you? Who
are your masters? They are all
those countries with which you have
treaties. We are the slaves of
every nation. The slaves of one
nation have a right to call upon
that nation in time of distress.
But during the great famine in
North China, the powers did not
consider it their duty to contribute
towards relief. Foreigners in
China did so; but we realised that
the motive was charity and not a
feeling of duty. Masters would
have done much more for their
slaves. That is what I mean when
I say it is better to be slaves of
one country than of all countries
together. I would rather use the
phrase "a secondary colony" to
describe us as one speaks of sec-
ondary products in chemistry. Or
one might say "under-colonies" like
under satellites.

Dishonest Officials.

Why should we have to claim the
Customs Surplus which ought to be
ours anyhow? Because the foreign-
ers have seized the customs re-
venue.

In early days we knew nothing
of customs. We had no external
trade—the door was closed. By
and by the English came to China
and knocked at the door asking to
trade with us. China shut the door
and refused. Then their economic
system and Imperialist policy drove
them to break down the door.
Their army occupied Canton, found
they could not hold it and demand-
ed Hong Kong instead, and an in-
demnity. China was too poor to pay
demnity. The Manchus thought
land and allowed her to collect the
import duty. The Manchus thought
that the debt could be paid off only
after a long time, but in the hands
of the English it was found that
the Customs produced enough to
pay off the indemnity in a few
years. The emperor then realised
that much much had been
swallowed up by dishonest officials
and gave the Customs to the En-
glish to manage. By and by as the
trade of other nations grew their
nationals were appointed also to the
service until it fell entirely under
the control of foreigners. Every
treaty made with foreigners has
been to the disadvantage of China
and the Customs treaties are no
exception. The Chinese are de-
prived of the collection, and spend-
ing of their own customs revenue;
and this is a thing we must fight
for.

The Value of a Tariff.

Now a tariff is a weapon against
outside economic pressure and a
defence of internal production, just
as forts on the coast are against
invasion. A protective tariff
preserves the industries of a coun-
try against foreign imports. Take
the case of America, once an agri-
cultural country which has taken
to a tariff to protect itself against
the industrial nations of Europe.
The heavy duties charged in other
countries make imported goods dear
and bring prosperity to home
trades. How is it with China? In
old days, she was self-sufficing;
"Men plough and women weave."
What has happened now? Our
weaving industry has been destroy-
ed by foreign competition and cheap
foreign cloth. Our people have lost
their means of livelihood and be-
come unemployed in great numbers
through foreign economic pressure.
Even where we have native industry
it uses imported yarn. Recently
however we have got foreign
machinery and begun to weave yarn
from home grown cotton. There
are a number of mills in Shanghai
as well as cloth factories, which
ought to enable us to do without
foreign products.

But the foreign control of the
customs enables them to tax our
products heavily, which must also
pay. Likin. During the war
scarcity of foreign imports gave a
great stimulus to our manufactures.
But since the peace our manufac-
turers have once more been bank-

rupted by foreign imports and we
can do nothing to protect them—
rather the reverse. It is like a war
in which one side digs trenches for
the enemy to use. In 1921 imports
into China exceeded exports by 800
million dollars, an increase of 2½
times in ten years. In another ten
years at the same rate the excess
will amount to 1,250 million dollars.
That means that China must pay to
foreign countries this huge sum for
goods alone.

Foreign Banks.

Banks are another example of
economic oppression. The Chinese
of today put little faith in their
own banks and great faith
in foreign banks, and nowhere
more so than in Kwang
Tung. Notes of Chinese banks
used to circulate there, but now
silver has taken their place, and
even this is at a discount compared
with foreign paper. Foreign paper
is ousting our silver currency just
as it did our bank notes, and there
are now tens of millions of dollars
in foreign notes circulating in the
province. People will not take sil-
ver; they prefer foreign notes.
The same is true of Shanghai, Tien-
tsin, Hankow and wherever trade
enters the country. We are infect-
ed with the virus of economic
dependence. We have got used to
regarding foreigners as million-
aires, not realising that they are
buying our goods with mere paper.
They are not naturally wealthy;
much of their wealth is, as it were,
a present from us. They only need
to print ten million paper dollars
and our acceptance turns them into
hard cash. For a few cents they
can produce a dollar, ten dollars or
a hundred dollars, and this cheap
product exchanges for solid goods
which we bring them. Think for
yourself what a vast sum we lose
over the transaction.

Why cannot we do the same? That
answer is economic dependence,
again. We trust the foreigner not
ourselves, and our paper will not
circulate. Then again our people
remit their money through foreign
banks; and besides commission,
these banks make a profit on the
exchange and over the difference
between dollars and taels—al-
though something like two of three
per cent. on every transaction. It
costs between two and ten thousand
dollars to remit ten thousand
dollars from Canton to Shanghai;
and our people incur these losses
simply because they are cursed with
the economic domination of out-
siders.

Interest on Deposits.

Then again take the case of de-
posits in banks. The Chinese when
they have money to deposit, do not
go to a Chinese bank and ask "What
is your capital? What interest do
you give?" They only ask, "Is the
management Chinese?" and then re-
fuse to put their money in it. They
do not go to a foreign bank and ask,
"Is this bank sound or not?" "What
interest does it pay?" but as soon
as they are told that the manage-
ment is in the hands of foreigners,
and that it has a foreign name, they
lose all sense of caution and put
their money in it. They do not
troubleshoot how small the interest is.
A most remarkable instance was the
conduct of the Manchu Royal house,
who fearing after the Wuchang out-
break that their property would be
confiscated, placed all their re-
sources in foreign banks without
interest. After the defeat of the
Imperial troops so much money and
valuables were deposited in the for-
eign banks at Peking by the Man-
chus that these banks not only re-
fused to pay interest but demanded
payment for accepting deposits, and
the depositors were so anxious
to trust their property to them
that they paid whatever was de-
manded. At that time the foreign
banks received on deposit fully
twelve thousand million dollars
(?). Some of this of course was
recovered. But some ten years or
so after when Fung Kwok-cheung,
Wong Chim-yuen, Lei Tun and Tao
Kwan suppressed the Manchu offi-
cials the spoils only amounted to a
few tens of millions each. They

(Continued on page 6.)

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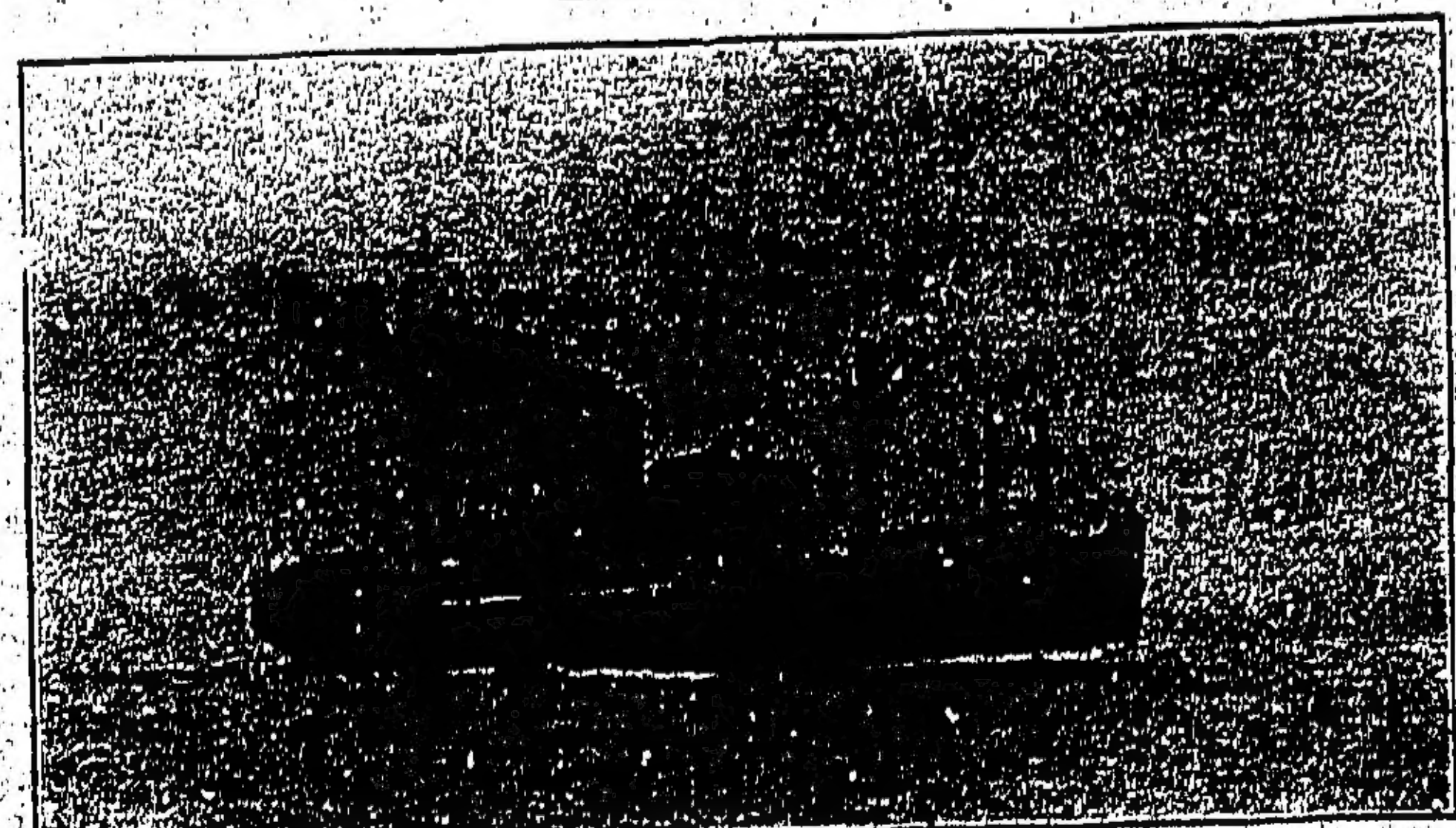
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BIRTH.

HEIMANN.—On April 6, 1927, at
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P.
Heimann, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PRICE—JONES.—On April 6, 1927,
at Shanghai, Arthur Clement,
second son of the Rev. W. J.
Price, of Ootacamund, South
India, to Ray, second daughter
of the Rev. J. J. Jones, of
Oswestry, (Salop).

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER.—On March 26, 1927,
at Peking, Wilfred, Archibald
Alexander of His Majesty's
Service.

BOWDEN.—On April 4, 1927, at
Tientsin, Ethelwyn (Wynnie),
wife of Rothwell C. Bowden
of Shanghai.

BRATH.—On April 7, 1927, at
Shanghai, David Brath, Norwegian
subject, master of the s.s.
"Hsing Shih" aged 53 years.

MAY.—On April 2, 1927, at Shang-
hai, Rose May, wife of the late
Charles May, of the Chinese
Maritime Customs, Lights Dept.,
aged 61 years.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, April 12, 1927.

A UNITED FRONT.

All the efforts to disunite the
Powers in relation to the Nanking
outrages have failed. Both Japan
and France have joined with
America, Great Britain, and Italy
in presenting identical Notes to the
Nationalist Government demanding
the punishment of the com-
manders of the troops responsible
for the outrages, an apology in
writing by the Commander-in-
Chief of the Nationalist armies,
and complete reparation for per-
sonal injuries and damage done.
No time limit has been set for
fulfilment of these demands. It
is anticipated, however, that com-
pensation will be forthcoming. It
is stated that the Nationalists are
unlikely to refuse redress for the
grave outrages, for which no
civilised State would refuse an
immediate apology and punish-
ment of the perpetrators, and
material compensation for the
sufferers. This, of course, is an
optimistic view, which may not be
shared by all foreigners. During
the three weeks that have elapsed
since the Nanking reign of terror
not one word of regret has come
from the Nationalist mouth-piece
in Hankow. On the contrary,
efforts have been made to trans-
fer the blame from Nationalist to
Northern shoulders. Even as late
as yesterday the Nationalist or-
gan in Canton characterised the

stories of the nameless outrages
in Nanking as "entirely untrue,"
a "campaign of whispered lies,"
and "British propaganda."

"There is not much, therefore,
to encourage the belief in Lon-
don that the Nationalist Govern-
ment will be ready to comply with
the demands of the five Powers.
Much depends—like everything
else in Nationalist politics—on
how far the moderates in the
Nationalist Party will be per-
mitted by the extremists to see
reason and to make the necessary
amendments without undue
delay or fuss. The demands in
the Notes in no way impair the
sovereignty or "dignity" of the
Chinese people. They are directed
against those influences, both
Chinese and foreign (i.e., Soviet)
which made themselves respon-
sible for the Nanking outrages.
If they do not desire the great
majority of the Chinese people to
burn with very shame that such
horrors should be possible in
China to-day, the Nationalist Gov-
ernment should know their ob-
vious duty better than outsiders
can tell them. They have either
to refuse compliance with the
demands made by the Powers—
and thus countenance the out-
rages in their entirety—or else
graciously yield, and thus prove to
the world that Chinese Nation-
alism has nothing in common with
the Bolshevik campaign to in-
flame the Chinese people to dis-
trust, hatred, and violence to-
ward the people of friendly
Powers. There can be no com-
promise, no half-way measures to
cover up the outrages committed,
and no qualified apology. Nor can
there be any question of deferring
consideration of the very sane
and reasonable demands unduly.
The fact that absolute unity pre-
vails amongst the Powers con-
cerned should of itself be suf-
ficient for the Nationalist Gov-
ernment.

Britain's Vitality.

"Those who like to say 'The
country is going to the dogs, sir—
to the dogs,' will not relish read-
ing the Budget the Chancellor of
the Exchequer introduced in the
House of Commons yesterday.
Although Mr. Churchill's review
of the nation's finances reveals
the severe losses caused by last
year's strikes, there is abundant
evidence of the country's amazing
vitality. As Mr. Churchill ob-
served during his speech, when
one reflects on the great social
and industrial struggle, involving
millions of people, the marvel is,
not that we had suffered much,
but that we had not suffered
more. The most remarkable fact
of all, as he added, is 'that the
trade of the country flowed in a
manner that was scarcely con-
ceivable. Exchange had remain-
ed like a rock, and we still re-
mained the greatest creditor
nation and the financial central
of the world. These are facts that
cannot be too widely known, for
they are at once an answer to the
croakers in our midst, and a
challenge to our outside detrac-
tors. The vitality of Britain is
as great as ever, and while the
heart of the Empire is sound the
great British Commonwealth of
Nations will continue to flourish."

NANKING OUTRAGES.

Five Powers Present
Demands.

MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED.

Shanghai, April 11.

The following communication was
handed to Eugene Chen, rep-
resenting the Nationalist Gov-
ernment at Hankow, this after-
noon by the Consul-General of
the five Powers. A duplicate was
delivered to Chiang Kai-shek, re-
presentative at Shanghai simul-
taneously.

"Under instructions from the
American, British, French,
Italian and Japanese Govern-
ments the undersigned are direct-
ed by the Diplomatic Representa-
tives of their several countries in
China to present to you the fol-
lowing terms (which simultane-
ously are being communicated
to general Chiang Kai-shek,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Nationalist Armies), for the
prompt settlement of the situa-
tion created by the outrages
against their nationals, commit-
ted by Nationalist troops at
Nanking on March 24.

"Firstly, the adequate punish-
ment of the commanders of the
troops responsible for the
murders and personal injuries
and indignities and the material
damage done, as also all persons
found to be implicated.

"Secondly, an apology in writ-
ing by the Commander-in-Chief
of the Nationalist armies, includ-
ing an express written undertak-
ing to refrain from all forms of
violence and agitation against
foreign lives and property.

"Thirdly, complete reparation
for personal injuries and material
damage done.

Official Statement.

An official statement handed to
the Press with the Note states
that upon the entry of the
Nationalists into Nanking there
were perpetrated against the
foreign Consuls and other resi-
dents by uniformed organised
bodies of Nationalist troops, dur-
ing the morning and afternoon
of the 24th systematic outrages
on their persons and properties.

A number of American, British,
French, Italian and Japanese
nationals were murdered and
wounded and many other brutally
assaulted and their lives
jeopardised. They were robbed
and treated with utmost indig-
nities and the women were
subjected to nameless outrages.

The American, British and
Japanese consulates were violated
and their flags insulted. The
houses and institutions of all
foreigners in Nanking were sys-
tematically looted and in many
cases burnt.

In view of these obviously pre-
meditated assaults the Govern-
ments found it necessary to for-
mulate demands for satisfactory
amends by the responsible Na-
tionalist authorities.

The terms are studiously mod-
erate, covering only a minimum of
what would in circumstances be
done by way of honourable
amends by a Government con-
scious of its dignity and duty to-
wards other friendly peoples in
the Family of Nations.

The demands are not made in
derogation of the sovereignty and
dignity of the Chinese people
whom the interested Governments
are glad to believe are friendly
and with whom they earnestly
desire to continue and improve
relationships, goodwill and co-
operation.

They are directed towards
those influences both foreign and
Chinese which made themselves
responsible for the Nanking
outrage by activities seeking to
break up the existing friendship
and inflame the Chinese people
to distrust, hatred, and violence
towards the people of friendly
Powers.—Reuter.

MARINE PAINTER'S DEATH.

London, April 11.

The death is reported of the
famous American marine painter,
Mr. William Parsons Dana.
Reuter.

Mr. W. P. Dana was born at
Boston, Mass., in 1833 and studied
art in the Ecole des Beaux Arts.
He maintained a studio in New
York City from 1862 to 1870 since
which time he has lived abroad.
He received a gold medal at the
Paris Exposition of 1875 and let
prize for painting at the Fen-
vian Fine Arts Academy in 1881.

"DEMOCRACY."

(Continued from Page 5.)

again for safe custody deposited
their gains in the foreign banks
which gave them four or five per
cent, while lending their money
to Chinese business men at 8 per
cent. That is they act as middle-
men exacting interest from Chinese
for the use of Chinese money. And
all because Chinese insist on de-
positing their money in foreign
banks. The reason given is the
greater stability of foreign banks.

Shipping Charges.

Then take shipping charges. The
Chinese must employ foreign ships
to carry their goods abroad or even
to a great extent to their ports up
country. Chang Sha, Hankow or
Canton. Japanese shipping which
began with only one company, the
N.Y.K., has now grown till it in-
cludes fleets like those of the
T.K.K., O.S.K. and Nisshin K.K.,
plying to all quarters of the world.
What is the secret of this? Gov-
ernment subsidies and government
support. Chinese who ask what is
the advantage of this do not realise
that through their competition with
the foreign nations the Japanese have
secured agreements limiting freight
charges so that although ships
plying from Europe to Asia must
pass Shanghai before they reach
Nagasaki and Yokohama in fact the
rate per ton from Europe to the
latter ports is actually lower than
that from Europe to Shanghai on
account of the absence of Chinese
competition. This lowers the price
of foreign goods in Japan as com-
pared with China and raises the
price of Chinese goods in Europe.
On each \$100 worth of freight
China must pay an extra ten per
cent, and this on the present
trade figures represents a loss
of a hundred millions a year.

Add to this the revenue, rents
and land values of the various con-
cessions and colonies amounting to
a considerable sum. In Hong
Kong, Formosa, Shanghai, Pien-
tao, Hankow and Dairen, the Chi-
nese inhabitants pay to the foreign-
ers not less than two hundred mil-
lions a year. The revenue which
Formosa paid the Japanese has
risen from twenty millions to a
hundred millions, and Hong Kong,
which used to pay the English a
few millions, now pays as much as
thirty. These sums are likely in
future to increase proportionately.

No accurate figures are available
for the proportion of rent paid to
foreigners and Chinese, but no
doubt the foreigners get the lion's
share. Their economic con-
trol enables them to take
full advantage of the rising
value of land and to sell
dear what they bought cheap. I
suppose the loss to China under
these three heads—Revenue, rent
and land values can hardly be less
than four or five hundred million
dollars a year.

Foreign Undertakings.

Then take foreign undertakings
in China. The total cannot easily be
calculated but one alone the South
Manchurian Railway makes a profit
of more than fifty millions a
year. Let us put the total at a
thousand millions and upward.

Then take the instances in which
the foreigners in concessions have
taken advantage of Chinese weak-
ness for a gamble to induce them to
go in for speculation. Every year
there are several small booms and
every few years there is a big one.
Take Rubber or Marks for instance;
and the Chinese always have to bear
the losses in a big boom to the ex-
tent of tens of millions, while losses
in small speculations must come to
tens of millions in a year.

As for indemnities exacted after
military operations such as the
Japanese indemnity of 250 mil-
lions and the Boxer indemnity of
nine hundred million taels these are
instances of political oppression—
only temporary not like economic
oppression perpetual. Then there
are the losses of Chinese in Bar-
barian countries which cannot be
calculated. To sum up. These
forms of spoliation which I have
enumerated, represent a yearly
drain on our resources of not less
than twelve hundred million dol-
lars. It is not likely to decrease in
future but rather to increase. To-
day it has impoverished our people
and depleted our resources; and un-
less we find means to stem it, this
oppression will continue until our
state is destroyed and our race ex-
tinct.

In the most flourishing period of
China's existence at the height of
her magnificence, the tribute paid
to the court was little over a mil-
lion dollars. The same sum was
paid to the Golden Tartars when
China was weakest and most dis-
graced. Now we must pay in trib-
ute to foreigners twelve hundred
millions a year—in ten years twelve
thousand millions. How then can
we start industries or make social
progress? What could not be done
for them with this vast sum? But
now our industries are stationary
our people without enterprise.
They could not do more harm if
they let loose a million soldiers to
murder us; and behind this econ-
omic tyranny is the policy of im-
perialism. Our people's energy dis-
cays daily; every day the horde of
unemployed men grows; and every
day our country gets weaker.

If we are to survive we must rise
and resist these three destruc-
tive forces—Our stationary popu-
lation and the growing numbers of
foreigners; political domination
and economic control. If we fail
in this in a hundred years or our
vast territory, and our four
hundred millions, we shall be wiped
out as the Red Indians are to-day.
The third lecture of the series
will appear in tomorrow's "China
Mail."

HANKOW INCIDENT.

Attack on Japanese
Concession.

FULL STORY OF THE RIOT.

Shanghai, April 11.

The first account other than
the meagre official wireless of the
attack on the Japanese concession
on April 8, has just been received
by mail from Reuter's Hankow
correspondent.

The actual affair began in a
small way by Chinese youths
throwing stones at Japanese sail-
ors, but gangs of coolies had been
looking for trouble for weeks
previous.

The sailors naturally, resented
and remonstrated. The coolies
cursed them and they cursed
back. Then the rich coolies, al-
ways boiling for a scrap, joined
the cursing in and attacked
crowds of the lower class.

As there were only six sailors,
the coolies rushed them. The
sailors ran to a Japanese restau-
rant, and were chased upstairs,
where a fight ensued.

Soon afterwards, a shout went
up outside that a "rich coolie
has been stabbed to death by the
Japanese imperialists." The word
was immediately flashed to the
Riesha Coolies Union and in a
short time thousands of hate
maddened coolies began to attack
the Japanese concession.

The cry went up everywhere,
"Kill the Japanese." "Murder the
imperialists!" The mob seemed
to become mad with the fury of
their own shrieks.

Marines Landed.
Japanese civilians caught in the
streets were beaten and smashed,
and their clothes torn off. The
aforementioned six sailors were
overpowered and carried off to
the Union headquarters in the
native city.

Japanese in every district of
Hankow, were set upon in the
streets by mobs and some were
beaten insensible and beyond re-
cognition while some were killed.
One Japanese woman who had
given birth to a child a few days
before was dragged out on the
street and killed.

The mob was now chokful of
bloodstains. Restaurants, stores,
homes and offices were pillaged,
before the Japanese Consul Gen-
eral felt that the situation was
unbearable and ordered armed
forces ashore from the three gun-
boats. A few squads of marines
landed and two short bursts from
a machine gun were fired and the
streets cleared magic-like. Coolies
tramped on each other in their
effort to get off the Concession.
The Japanese marines followed
them without firing until the
Concession was cleared, when
Japanese armed guards were
posted at all entrances.—Reuter.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

WARRANT FOR DUFFIELD'S
ARREST.

Gibraltar, April 11.
At the inquest on Colonel Fitz-
Gerald the jury returned a verdict
of death as a result of a bullet
fired by Lieut. Duffield.

The coroner issued a warrant for
Lieut. Duffield's arrest.—Reuter.
[Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Fitz-
Gerald, commanding the Second
Battalion of the East Surrey Regi-
ment, was shot dead by Lieutenant
A. C. Duffield of the same regiment.
At the inquest on Lieut. Fitz-
Gerald, the adjutant gave evidence
that Lieut. Duffield entered the or-
derly room to see Col. FitzGerald,
after which two shots were heard
and the adjutant rushed into the
room. Lieut. Col. FitzGerald then said
"He has shot me. Arrest him!"]

They stood together by the open
door.

"Heart of my heart," he whis-
pered, "how I love you!"

"And how I love you!" she an-
swered. "Light of my days, light of
my thoughts, light of my very
existence, light—"

"Lucy," shouted her father's
angry voice from above, "just put
out that light at once and get to
bed!"

Visitor: "Five shillings for that
poky room I had last night? Why,
it's preposterous!"

Hotel Proprietor: "Our usual
charge, sir."

Visitor: "Anyhow, I refuse to
pay it, especially as I didn't get a
wink of sleep all night. I was
walking up and down the floor with
a raging toothache!"

Hotel Proprietor: "In that case,
there certainly will be an altera-
tion in the bill. One shilling extra
for the wear and tear of the car-
pet, please!"

BRONCHIAL COUGHS.

BRONCHIAL coughs are not trid-
ing. They are even menacing if allowed
to hang on and weaken the system.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is just
what you ought to take for bronchial,
influenza and is gripe coughs. It con-
tains no opiates and a pleasant feeling
of warmth and comfort follows the
first dose. Sold everywhere.

\$800,000,000 BUDGET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The period of the automatic increase of expenditure had ended, and next year if no new commitments were undertaken the automatic decrease of expenditure would almost overtake the increase.

A Bright Spot.

After announcing the re-arrangement of ministries already mentioned, Mr. Churchill said he saw no reason to alter the estimate of a £6,000,000 yield from the betting tax.

He estimated the income tax at £231,000,000 compared with £254,750,000 last year.

The only bright spot was the receipts for the motor licences duty, namely £24,000,000, compared with £18,000,000 in 1925.

The only way debt settlements still outstanding were with Yugoslavia and Russia. Against £33,000,000 we paid the United States last year we had received £17,500,000 from Germany and our allies. He estimated the receipts this year from this source at £25,000,000.

Saving in Interest.

In connection with war debts, Mr. Churchill said that taking into account the altered rate of exchange inter alia there was a £75,000,000 reduction in debt interest compared with five years ago which was equivalent to one-fifth of the annual interest burden.

Mr. Churchill said he never dreamed of meeting the 1927 deficit by a partial suspension of the sinking fund. With regard to the latter he reminded the House that it was confronted with a deficit of between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000, namely a prospective one and a substantial part of the old one.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to outline changes in income tax collection methods which did not affect the basis of assessment.

Tighter Income Tax Laws.

With a view to closing loopholes which enabled taxpayers to avoid part of the income tax, the Government had invited the co-operation of the Government of the Channel Islands in preventing loss in the case of migrants to Jersey and Guernsey.

The section of the Finance Act dealing with avoidance of super tax through the medium of a one-man company and in connection with the sale of securities would be strengthened.

Other steps would be taken in connection with the avoidance of payment of income tax and estate duty. Improved machinery would be proposed to enable income tax recovery in respect of copyright payments to non-resident playwrights, authors and the like.

Fresh Taxation.

Mr. Churchill, turning to new taxation proposals said that under the Safeguarding of Industries procedure there would be a duty of 28s. per cwt. for five years on tableware of translucent and vitrified pottery, which it was estimated would bring in £200,000 a year.

All imported motor tyres would be brought within the scope of the McKenna duties immediately, and Empire tyres would receive a rebate of one-third.

One foreign firm was already established here, and another was likely to come.

The customs and excise duty on matches, which last year reached £3,500,000 would be raised to approximately 20 per cent. and rates would be imposed according to the contents of the box, instead of per 10,000 matches.

The new tax was expected to yield £700,000 a year.

Duties on Wines.

Although the duties on wines had been doubled in 1920 the consumption of wine was 50 per cent. above the pre-war figure for 1921, but all classes of wine had not advanced equally. Port had gained the most, at the probable expense of whisky.

Under substantial preference in 1925 sweet wines had made a remarkable success. Sparkling wine was below the pre-war level.

He therefore proposed that non-Empire wines containing over 25 degrees proof spirit should pay 8s., instead of 6s. a gallon, and under 25 degrees 3s. instead of 2s. 6d.

The corresponding rates on Empire wines above and below 27 degrees would be 4s. and 2s. respectively.

He expected the duties to yield £1,500,000 in the year. The rates would operate on April 25 and restricted clearances would cease on April 26.

Women Smokers.

Mr. Churchill created laughter by referring to the birth of the new wine industry, "where there are no vineyards in Britain." He explained that science and enterprise had enabled the importation of the juice of the grape and thus avoid duty. He therefore proposed an excise duty of 1s. a gallon on British wines.

FALSE ALARMS.**MOTOR HORN LIKE POLICE WHISTLE.**

The owner of a motor car was this morning fined \$10 by Major Willson for using a Bosch electric horn.

Sub-Inspector Alexander said that the objection to this kind of horn, was that besides being very noisy, it sounded like a police whistle and the police from various stations have very often turned out only to find there has been a false alarm.

Sergeant Hawkins said the owner had been requested to discontinue the use of this horn and he had promised to do so.

A similar summons against the driver of the car was dismissed.

SHAMMED INSANITY.**MAN FOUND IN GOVT. HOUSE GROUNDS.**

Major Wilkin had before him this morning a Chinese charged with trespass in the grounds of Government House.

Detective Inspector M. Murphy said from different statements made by the accused at the time of his arrest the police believed the man to be insane. He had been under observation, however, and the doctor reported that there was nothing wrong with him. This being so, it was now up to the accused to account for his presence at Government House.

Accused, who did not show any interest in the case, did not say any thing.

In passing sentence of six weeks' jail the Magistrate said accused had no right to be there at five o'clock in the morning.

WINDOW SMASHED.**CITY THIEVES STEAL GOLD WATCHES.**

A plate glass in the show window of the Shan Heng Watchmaker's shop, in Des Voeux Road Central was broken by thieves early this morning, and gold watches worth \$720 were stolen.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

Knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. T. E. Jackson, Government Marine Surveyor, in Queen's Road East yesterday, a Chinese received injuries which had to be treated in hospital.

Injured through being knocked down by a tramcar in Des Voeux Road West a Chinese was yesterday taken to the hospital.

He estimated the revenue therefrom at \$50,000 in the year. Turning to tobacco, he attributed the increased consumption, which was one third greater than in 1918, to smoking by other sex. The increase in the duty on imported unmanufactured tobacco would be raised from 98d. to 106d. per lb. and would yield, he estimated, \$3,400,000 in the year. He did not believe the whole cost of the tax would be passed on to the consumer. The restrictions on clearances would be removed immediately.

\$12,000,000 Road Fund.

Mr. Churchill, summing up, said the estimated increases in the ordinary indirect taxes would yield an increased revenue of \$5,880,000 in the present year and \$6,500,000 in the full year, leaving \$30,000,000 to be found from other sources, which was accounted for by administrative arrangements.

Mr. Churchill said in this connection that the \$12,000,000 reserve of the road fund would be transferred to the State.

He estimated to save \$5,000,000 a year by again reducing the period of credit allowed brewers from two months to a month.

By collecting the landlords' property tax on January 1 instead of a twice a year, and by making another adjustment he estimated to make \$14,800,000.

He also reckoned towards the deficit \$300,000 from rectification of the estate duty anomaly.

A Prospective Surplus. The items enumerated totalled \$38,000,000, and the prospective deficit \$21,500,000 became a prospective surplus of \$16,500,000.

This enabled him to raise the sinking fund to \$65,000,000 and so pay off nearly half of the arrears due to the 1926 disaster.

Thus he balanced the 1927 budget with a revenue of \$384,800,000 and an expenditure of \$383,400,000.

Mr. Churchill concluded by declaring that unless the expenditure could be reduced further taxation would be necessary.

The House agreed to all the resolutions.—Reuter.

THE PYRAMIDS.**THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.****MYSTERIOUS SYMBOLISM.**

There are, in Egypt—land of romance and mystery—many so-called Pyramids, writes C.H.B.F. in the "Weekly Scotsman." The majority of these funerary erections have but a vulgar claim to the title, being little more than mounds of earth and stone. The Pyramids, however, five in number, are to be found, one at Meidum, three at Giza, and one at Dahshur. There were several others, not so great perhaps, of which we know through records, but of these no trace may now be found, due doubtless to the rascally pillooting of their fabric, by swindling contractors, of stones which needed little or no transportation to the immediate job on hand. A constant repetition of this sort of thing, just as dripping water will wear away the solid rock, has reduced the unfortunate structures concerned to nothingness and memory. And there are others which are but tumbling-down shells. Had it not been for the spite of contemporary and succeeding enemies and for the destructive thieving of second-rate Arabs, these once beautiful Mastabas would have assumed a vaster importance to the antiquary than they can ever hope to do.

The afore-mentioned five massive monuments, however, are happily still externally intact, and vary from 170 to 481 feet, which is the stupendous height attained by the greatest of them all—the glorious Pyramid of Giza, one of three magnificent temples of death. The wind and rain of countless centuries have played havoc with their sturdy fabric, but the sight of them today instills into the mind of the watcher a feeling of awe and reverence for the master-minds of those far-off days, to whose zeal and skill the present monuments bear copious and enduring testimony.

The Great Pyramid.

Let us concentrate upon the Great Pyramid. This magnificent triumph was built by Khufu or Cheops, one of the early Pharaohs 6500 years ago, or 4700 years before the dawn of Christianity. By virtue of its magnitude it bears the proudest title of any known building, for it is this same structure which we call the "First and Greatest Wonder of the World." And rightly so, for it is not only great in size, being without exception the biggest solid monument in the universe, but great also in conception and management. It was, as its marvellously accurate measurements to-day bear witness, some 481 feet in height, and each of its four sides measured 755 feet along the ground, giving its base an area of 570,000 square feet, of 13 acres, about twice the area of St. Peter's at Rome, and it is even 50 feet higher than that remarkable building. Or, to bring home the comparison, the Great Pyramid is 150 feet higher than our own St. Paul's Cathedral. The interior arrangement and intricacy, and the high finish of the workmanship brand it as the greatest architectural achievement of man—a claim which can be substantiated on a thousand grounds.

To convey a rough idea of the extreme accuracy of its architects, I should state that learned present-day professors have computed the error in the sides of its base to be only six-tenths of an inch out from a perfect square. Six-tenths of an inch wrong in seven hundred and fifty-five feet: what a performance!!!

In circuit the Great Pyramid is roughly two-thirds of a mile, and its four sides which face, respectively, due north, south, east, and west, are each five and a half acres in area, giving to the whole mass the remarkable and perhaps unparalleled capacity of ninety million cubic feet.

Construction Problem.

The problem of the transportation from their quarries some hundreds of miles away (about the length of Great Britain), of the huge blocks of granite, diorite, and basalt of which the Pyramid is constructed, the assembling of these blocks weighing from sixteen to thirty tons each, and their placing in position remains still much of an historical mystery. The details were probably preserved in the great library at Alexandria but would perish in the fire which laid waste that centre of ancient lore and learning. We know for a certainty, however, that the passages through solid rock were bored by tubular drills acting on the same principle as those we use to-day, and the cementing together of the massive blocks was accomplished so delicately that one is in many instances defied to discover the joinings. Then the

cutting to size of the blocks was done by means of saw-edged bronzes, toothed with corundum or the costly diamond.

The accepted solution, however, to the otherwise baffling enigma of the Pyramid's erection seems to be that when the stones of the base were placed in position, a sloping platform of dried mud and rubbish was built to the top of this first layer, and up this slope the stones of the second tier were dragged upon rollers. On the completion of this second tier the sloping platform would be heightened and lengthened to allow of the comparatively easy management of the third tier on the completion of which the platform process would be repeated. Of course, as the Pyramid grew in height so would the slope grow in height and length until ultimately it must have extended some miles into the desert, assuming a gradual ascent from ground level to the extreme height of 481 feet when the apex stone was proudly swung into position, the crowning detail of a marvellous achievement.

No less than 100,000 slaves are known to have been engaged in this gigantic and highly successful undertaking, and the period of its building was thirty years.

Inside the Pyramid.

Entrance to the Pyramid is effected through an opening some way up the northern side. The passageway takes a steep earthward course, leading eventually to a pit placed almost centrally under this terrific mountain of stone. The passage is really in the nature of a "blind" for nothing of importance was ever intended to be stored in the subterranean cavity. Just about the base of the pyramid on ground level, a great granite plug was placed in the roof of the descending passageway, effectively concealing from unauthorised eyes another passage branching upwards from the earthenbound channel, and conducting one to a horizontal passage at the end of which was placed the sarcophagus of the King's consort. At the junction of this horizontal passage with the ascending passage there commenced a great high gallery sloping upwards into the very heart of the Pyramid, and leading to the sepulchral chamber containing the powerful Pharaoh's embalmed body, surrounded by all the majesty and mummery of death.

It is no mean achievement to climb the massive and rugged mountain of stone, for the blocks are several feet high, and it is more or less a scramble to the top, accompanied by more perspiring and temper-ruffling skin rapping than is good for the soul. The summit, worn flat by the feet of countless pilgrims is become a platform from which, as a just reward to all intrepid mountaineers, a magnificent view may be obtained. On the sandy plain, at a dizzy distance below, are dotted shapes of lumbering camels, accompanied by their chattering Arabs, and the great flowing river, each going about its Maker's business. Down there, on the sand, are the other Pyramids, and in close proximity is the Sphinx, a huge rock, 189 feet long, carved unerringly into the shape of a lion bearing a woman's head, chipped, lined, and weather-beaten. It is thought that this undoubted masterpiece of sculpture was expressly created out of a handy rock to guard the entrance to the fruitful valley

of the Nile, with all the magic invested in its being. The Sphinx was buried up to its neck in the sand, but down to the long fore-paws has comparatively recently been unearthed from the drifting accumulation of the ages.

Symbolism.

It has often been claimed that the Great Pyramid was built under divine inspiration, and enshrines a Messianic revelation; and several writers of no inconsiderable note, have vested its marvellous mathematical accuracy with spiritualistic symbolism. Now, strange though the claims of those earnest seekers may be, there may quite well be a degree of truth and wisdom in the published results of their investigations. Indeed, the Pyramid is supposed by them to contain a charted prophecy concerning Adam's mankind on earth, and if its cryptic message be truly all that is claimed for it, and its prophecies be fulfilled, then 1925 will see the world enter into a momentous phase of its history. We can only "wait and see."

Shadows Before.**COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."****Entertainment.**

April 12—Queen's Theatre: "Wild Wild Swan."

April 12—World Theatre: "The Call of the Canyon."

April 12—Star Theatre: "The Trouble With Wives."

Sports.

April 15—Seventh tournament of the Hong Kong Boxing Assn. at Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 16-18—Second Extra Race Meeting of Hong Kong Jockey Club, Race Course, Happy Valley.

April 20—Seventh bi-annual race for the "Trevesa" Trophy, commencing 4 p.m.

Meetings.

April 14—Twenty-seventh annual meeting of Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Club-house, 5.45 p.m.

April 21—Second Meeting of China Light & Power Co., Ltd., 11.30 a.m.

April 23—Telephone Co.'s second annual meeting, at Exchange Bldg., 11 a.m.

Lammert's Auction.

April 14—At No. 88A, Nathan Rd., Kowloon, valuable household furniture, 2.45 p.m.

April 15—Tea-house.

April 12—Lenten Mission in Catholic Cathedral, Glenageary, 8 p.m.

Preacher: Rev. Fr. G. Byrne, S.J.

April 22—Practical demonstration on "Home Nursing" Matilda Hospital, 3.30 p.m.

April 26—Mr. Harry Ore gives a Beethoven Centenary Recital at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 27—Vice-chairman and Committee of Victoria Diocesan Assn. "at home" to members and friends at Helena May Institut., 4.30 p.m.

Teacher: "Have any of you ever seen an elephant's skin?"

Small Pupil: "Please, sir, I have!"

Teacher: "And where did you see it?"

Small Pupil: "On the elephant!"

A GOOD LINIMENT.

RUB Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the painful spots. It is penetrating, starts up the circulation which carries the congestion and pressure that causes the pain. That is how it helps rheumatic pains, lumbago, backache, neuralgia, swollen, aching joints and muscles. Sold and recommended everywhere.



What a saving of bother and fuss with a

GAS WATER HEATER.

Only a tap to turn, and a match then in a few seconds

UNLIMITED HOT WATER.

Ask at the Showrooms for particulars.

HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD

A.P.B. 18

"SUNNY" RECORDS

- SUNNY—Who? Let's Say Good-night Till the Morning! Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan and Elsie Randolph
- 9147 SUNNY—Selection in Two Parts: The NEW "1927" ORCHESTRA SUNNY—Duet: Elsie Randolph and Claude Hulbert
- 4140 Two Little Bluebirds I Might Grow Fond of You : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4141 When We Get Our Divorce : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4142 I've Looked for Trouble : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4143 D'ye Love Me? : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4144 Sunny : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4145 Who? : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4146 Sunny : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
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- 4193 Who? : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
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- 4195 Who? : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4196 Sunny : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4197 Who? : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4198 Sunny : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4199 Who? : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan
- 4200 Sunny : Duet: Binnie Hale and Jack Buchanan

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

A Ruter cable from Rio de Janeiro states that the Portuguese world aviator has arrived there.

During the Easter holidays, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. will be open as usual on Saturday. On Good Friday and Easter Monday, all departments will be closed with the exception of the dispensary in which prescriptions can be filled between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

A class of instruction in "Home Nursing" is being formed by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and will be held at the Helena May Institute, commencing May 4 at 5.15 p.m. Dr. (Mrs.) E. M. Minett, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., has kindly consented to act as lecturer. A practical demonstration in connection with the "Home Nursing" class will be given at the Matilda Hospital on Friday, April 22 at 8.30 p.m.

In compliance with the Yacht Racing Association's new rules as to cutting down the mast and sail spread of yachts exceeding seventy feet, it is reported at Coves that orders have been given for shortening the mast and topmast of the King's cutter "Britannia". The Royal yacht will not, however, go into commission until July 1, thus missing the East Coast, Clyde, and Belfast regattas. As at present arranged, "Britannia's" opening racing engagements will be at the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club's regatta at Falmouth on July 15 and 16.

Estate in Hong Kong to the value of \$232,000 and considerable estate in Shanghai was left by Mr. G. D. Coutts, late of Shanghai, a re-selling of whose will and a codicil has been granted to Mr. L. D. Turner, Solicitor and Attorney of the executors, Messrs. R. N. Macleod and R. G. MacDonald, both of Shanghai. Included among the bequests is one of 120,000 taels to his step-daughter, Miss G. R. Irving, now known as Mrs. Coutts, and others of 50,000 taels to each of his two sisters. By the codicil, 5,000 taels is left to Mr. R. G. MacDonald. To various servants he left 500 taels each and a further sum of 2,000 taels is to be divided among other house and office servants in his employ at the time of death.

Holidays will be observed by the local exchange banks on Friday, Saturday (Sunday) and Monday, April 15 to 18 inclusive, when no public business will be transacted.

From six claims at the new diamond fields at Grasfontein, Transvaal, diamonds worth more than 250,000 have been recovered. The hole in which they have been found is 25ft. deep and shows no signs of exhaustion. The six claims were originally bought for £1,100. The adjoining claims have proved valueless.



Dr. von Keudell, who as Home Secretary in the new Marx Ministry occupies the key post in the new German cabinet.

West-end furriers state that Judge Sir Alfred Tobin was wide of the mark when he asked, in the Westminster County Court, "What sort of husband buys a \$250 fur coat?" The furriers say that the average fashionable woman pays from 500 to 600 guineas for her coat, and some women do not consider spending £1,000 as extravagant. A special Chinella coat was sold recently for 6,000 guineas. Leading shops expect to sell daily an average of five fur coats at £100 apiece.

Nearly one hundred pounds of heroin has been found by the Paris police, skillfully hidden in the backs of large mirrors consigned to Shanghai and other ports in China. A "drug squad" has for long been suspected of sending large consignments of mirrors to China.

The unprecedented boom in men's spats is attributed to the spread of the fashion to Yorkshire artisans attending Soccer games. They wear muffers and caps toning with the latest shades in anklewear, which a year ago they would have hailed with derision.

Violet farming is also flourishing in England as well as in the South of France. Two enterprising women, the Misses Allen-Brown, were showing pink and white as well as the more usual purple violets, double and single that they grow on their violet farm at Henfield, at the British Industries Fair. "It's a strenuous life," one of the Misses Allen-Brown impressed on a "Westminster Gazette" writer. "Six-thirty in the morning is the latest one can be out and about. There is no specially busy time. Violets take as much looking after in the summer as in the winter. Some years we get no holidays at all. Violets are much more trouble than children."

That Lady Clifford is not likely to accompany Sir Hugh to Malaya in August, says an exchange, is indicated in the report of the Irishmen's Dinner where it is stated that Lady Clifford is shortly making a brief trip home, being run down in health. It is understood that Lady Clifford's health has not been of the best lately. Whilst in Ceylon Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford have greatly favoured the medium climate of Kandy for residence in preference even to the sanatorium of Nuwara Eliya, whilst they stay in Colombo only on special occasions. If the same relative climatic preference obtains in Malaya, Perak and Selangor should see a good deal of Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Dr. A. C. Bryson left Shanghai by the Lloyd Triestino str. "Remo". He expects to be away for nine months.

Mr. Marl Foss of the Victor X-Ray Corporation has returned to Shanghai after one year's absence spent in British and Dutch East Indies.

Mr. D. Burlingham, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Hong Kong, and Mrs. Burlingham, went on home leave yesterday by the "Khyber."

Comdr. E. O. Broadley, D.S.O. of H.M.S. "Hermes" left Hong Kong yesterday on the P. & O. s.s. "Khyber" for home, after service on the China Station.

Mrs. I Day (the wife of the tutor in electrical engineering at the University) was a passenger on the Homebound "Khyber," sailed from Hong Kong yesterday.

In the ballot by the Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association for candidate for Municipal Commission, Mr. C. C. Dunman polled 240 and Mr. H. J. Fougere 203. Over 68 per cent. of the active members voted.

Mr. Greenland was elected president of the Royal Society of St. George, Tientsin branch, at its annual meeting, and Mr. E. J. Nathan vice-president; Mr. G. W. Fisk, hon. secretary and treasurer. The following were elected to the committee: Messrs. Lionel Smith, W. G. Parkin, H. F. Barnes, K. de C. Longmire, and L. Stedman.

Blue, her favourite colour, has been chosen by the Duchess of York for her boudoir in her new home in Piccadilly, and in the same colour is to predominate in the principal drawing-room (says the "Evening Standard"). At White Lodge the drawing-room floor was covered with a dead black carpet, but the Duchess has decided against this as being unsuitable to London.

Lord Provost Stevenson, of Edinburgh, received a letter from Lord Stamfordham on February 24 intimating that Their Majesties the King and Queen have now decided that they will be in residence at Holyrood from Saturday, July 9, to Monday, July 18. During the period of their stay, which will include two Sundays, a number of public functions, it is understood, will be undertaken by their Majesties. Though in the meantime nothing in the nature of a definite programme has been arranged, the Scottish National War Memorial ceremony in Edinburgh Castle is expected to occupy an important place in the list of Royal engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Burton Sayer have left Shanghai for home on a furlough by the Glen Line steamer "Glengarry."

Mrs. E. M. Clark, headmistress of the Victoria British School, sailed from Hong Kong yesterday with her two children, on the "Khyber." They are spending long leaves at home.



An honour was conferred upon Captain James Turnbull, C.B.E., R.N.R., commander of the Canadian Pacific steamship "Montclair," when he was appointed aide-de-camp to His Majesty King George V. Added to his long service in the merchant marine, is a distinguished career during the war, when he was placed on the active list R.N.R. as captain in 1917, the rank being confirmed in 1920. Captain Turnbull commanded the H.M.S. "Diana" of the Dover Patrol during his active service, receiving several honours, among them Commander of the Order of the British Empire, military division.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. E. A. Ribeiro (Clerk, General Post Office), No. 628, Nathan Road, Kowloon, to Miss L. A. Mattos, No. 496, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A decree nisi was granted Mrs. M. Noakes by Judge Grain in H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, against her husband, Mr. Noakes, who did not contest the case. After taking evidence of domicile, plaintiff told the Court that she had married Mr. Noakes in the Philippines in 1921 and that they separated in April, 1925. There were no children by the marriage.

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SPORTS SECTION

H.K.C.C. TENNIS.

TOURNAMENT RESUMED YESTERDAY.

CHAMPIONS DISAPPOINT.

Expectations of tennis of high standard were not realised yesterday when the annual Hong Kong Cricket Club tournament was resumed after seven days' rain.

T. Honda (holder) won his match in straight sets in the open singles but was not at his best against an opponent who was over-awed by the occasion.

M. K. Lo was partnered by Horace Lo and won in four sets after a disappointing display. Ng Sze-kwong (champion till 1924) and his brother also won in the doubles but were not as good as anticipated.

G. C. and Mrs. Stark have now reached the semi-finals of the mixed-doubles (handicap).

Yesterday's Results.

Open Singles. (2nd round)—T. Honda beat J. Cassimboy 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. T. Honda beat Lau Man-kwong 6-3, 6-5, 6-0.

Open Doubles. (2nd round)—M. K. Lo and Horace Lo beat H. J. Armstrong and S. M. Garrard 6-1, 9.

HOME SOCCER.

London, April 11.

In division III (northern section) of the Football League today, Ashington and Stockport played a draw (at Ashington), each side scoring a goal.—Renter.

5-3, 6-2, 8-6. (3rd round)—Ng Sze-kwong and Ng Sze-chung beat Dr. P. J. Valentine and R. K. Valentine 6-1, 6-0, 8-6.

Club Championships. (2nd round)—R. M. Henderson beat D. S. Green 6-2, 6-3, 8-6. (1st round)—E. Griffith beat Capt. E. W. Morris 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Handicap Singles. (A.)—J. Owen Hughes (capt.) beat H. G. Sheldon (capt.) 15, 13, 6-0, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles. (2nd round)—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Stark (6-6) beat Major and Mrs. W. B. Stevenson (6-3, 6-6, 6-4).

To-day's Matches.

Open Singles.—Yew Man-sun v. J. W. Leonard (3rd round).

Open Doubles.—S. E. Green and W. Hyde v. T. Honda and H. Akiyama (3rd round).

Club Championships.—G. Miskin v. W. B. Cornaby; L. Foster v. R. G. Wilkerson.

Handicap Singles. (A.)—W. L. Dunbar (6-6) v. L. M. S. Lloyd (6-4, 6-3); B. Evans (6-1, 6-6) v. S. M. Garrard (6-1, 6-6).

Handicap Doubles.—Capt. E. W. Morris and Dr. P. J. Valentine (6-6, 6-3) v. J. J. Prior (6-1, 6-2); J. R. Collins v. E. Griffith and H. Owen Hughes (6-3, 6-3); A. B. Raworth and T. H. King (6-1, 6-1) v. C. G. Stark and W. D. Brown (6-3, 6-3).

LOCAL RUGGER.

The fixture between the Hong Kong Football Club (rugby section) and the Engine Room Artillery for yesterday was not played as the Club team did not turn out in full.

Yesterday the colliers of H.M.S. "Frobisher" defeated the rest of the ship's company by 13 points to nil. The winners scored a goal and a try in the first half and a goal in the second.

FLEET CRICKET.

On the Naval cricket ground at Happy Valley, H.M.S. "Hermes" defeated H.M.S. "Dragon" in a friendly match by an innings and 36 runs. Scores—

"Hermes" 88 runs. Lee 33; Want 4 wickets for 25.

"Dragon" 19 runs. Exon 2 for 7, Lee 5 for 7. Drake performed the "hat-trick."

"Dragon" (2nd innings) 31 runs. Watson 3 for 1, Duran 5 for 3.

HOCKEY CLUB WIN.

Hong Kong Hockey Club 1st XI defeated H.M.S. "Tamar" and Small Ships at the U.S.R.C. ground yesterday by 2 goals to nil. W. Woodward scoring both goals in the second half.

At outside left, Atkinson played a fine game for the losers. Dale (in United Services player) was at centre-forward and Hunt (centre-half) also did well.

The Club middle line (Dand, Mitchell and Sim) were very effective while Duncan (back) and Simpson (forward) justified expectations.

N. G. Farquharson, a freshman at Cambridge, is likely to prove another useful lawn tennis find. He leapt into prominence by beating W. H. Powell, the Light Blues' captain, in the final round of the open hard court singles for the Rootham Cup. Like J. J. Ward, Farquharson hails from South Africa.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LANDMARKS IN EVOLUTION OF THE GAME.

FROM ODIUM TO ESTEEM.

"Nothing but beastly fury," was how a sixteenth century writer described the football of his time. "The best of all games" is what hundreds of thousands of people would say of either Rugby or Association football today.

The story of the evolution of football from a pastime deservedly in bad repute into the two most popular winter sports is remarkable in many ways, and although in this article it is the development of Rugby football from the old-time game that is dealt with, that does not mean that the rise of Association football is less interesting.

The origin of football is lost in the mists of antiquity; all that we know is that pastimes bearing some relation to the modern game were in existence in ancient times amongst such peoples as the Greeks and the Romans. Even regarding the beginnings of football in Britain more than one theory has been advanced, but as no written reference is known to have been made to football in Britain before the twelfth century, its previous history in this country must be regarded as largely synonymous with tradition.

The popular view is that football was introduced into Britain by the Roman legions, who are held to have been familiar with a pastime resembling the modern Association game. On the other hand, it has been asserted that a variety of football has been played in Ireland for more than 2,000 years. That opinion is, however, more prevalent in Ireland than anywhere else.

Shrove Tuesday Football. About the year 1175 William Fitzstephen, in his "History of London," mentions the young men of the city going into the fields after dinner on Shrove Tuesday to play at the well-known game of ball. The question of how the game became identified with Shrove Tuesday has never been satisfactorily answered, but that date in early times marked the football festival of the year.

People of both sexes and of all ages appear to have participated in Shrove Tuesday football, which lingered on until about 1830 in spite of all the odium which attached to it. When it is considered that many accidents, some of them fatal, occurred, and that considerable damage was done to property in connection with Shrove Tuesday football, it is somewhat surprising that football has survived.

Early football must assuredly have been no game for weaklings, and because of the almost riotous behaviour of the players it was not looked upon with favour by the authorities. As far as can be ascertained, the game was tolerated until 1314, when it was banned by Edward II. because of "the great noise in the city caused by hustling over large balls."

Apart from the violent, and even brutal, nature of the football of those days, the claims of archery caused laws to be passed prohibiting the game. In the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. football was referred to as one of the pastimes to be forbidden on account of the decadence of archery. Laws against football were also passed by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

Glimpses of the savageness of sixteenth century football are given by reliable writers. In his "Broke named the Governor," Sir Thomas Elyot commences the game as being "nothing but beastly fury and extreme violence, whereof proceeded much hurt and consequently rancour and malice do remaine with them that be wounded, wherefore it is to be put in perpetual silence."

"Rancour and Malice." Another picturesque illustration is given towards the end of the sixteenth century in Stubbs' "Anatomie of Abuses," which characterises football as "a devilish pastime... and hereof groweth envy, rancour, and malice, and sometimes brawling, murder, homicide, and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth."

While in the time of Charles II. football was popular at Cambridge and other educational institutions, generally speaking the game was confined to the lower classes until the nineteenth century. With neither clubs nor rules, the object of the game remained that of forcing the ball through the opposing team's goal by fair means or foul.

The next step in the evolution of football was the development at different schools of various forms of the primitive game. At those schools some form of rule, boisterous play with a ball became moulded into a distinct game with certain rules. Such a game evolved at Rugby School, and from football governed by

Rugby School rules arose the Rugby football of to-day.

A reason for the game played at Rugby School becoming more popular than those at, for instance, Eton, Harrow, or Winchester was the reputation of Rugby School under Dr. Thomas Arnold. Dr. Arnold's influence as headmaster of Rugby from 1828 to 1842 was such as to give that institution a supreme place amongst English public schools.

Tackling and Throwing. Special types of football were played at various schools, the nature of these games being determined by the characteristics of individual grounds. At Rugby School, which had a large grass field for football, the charging, tackling, and throwing associated with football when adopted by the schools were retained. Even intentional kicking of an opponent's legs was not abolished at Rugby until 1877.

About the middle of last century, football, up till that time a recognised game only amongst schoolboys, was established as a sport for men. Having played the game as schoolboys, and desiring to continue playing their favourite sport, men instituted clubs after leaving school, and others joined them. At first rules were few and sketchy, but a number of clubs when formed adopted the code governing football at Rugby School.

The senior club of the London district, Blackheath, was formed in 1860, and before that date football had taken root in Scotland. Previous to 1870 Rugby football clubs had been established in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Ireland, South Wales, and at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Twenty years later Rugby and Association football were the premier winter recreations in the country.

An essential step for the well-being of Rugby football, was taken in 1871, when the formation of the English Rugby Union resulted in real definite rules being drawn up for the first time. Two years later the Scottish Union was founded in Edinburgh, the original members being Edinburgh Academicals, Glasgow Academicals, West of Scotland, Royal High School E.P., Merchistonians, and Edinburgh University. In the same year St. Andrew's University, Glasgow University, and Wanderers joined the Union.

Governors of the Game. Unions not completely representative of their countries were superseded by the formation of national Unions in Wales and Ireland in 1880 and 1881 respectively. The English code of rules was adopted by the other Unions, amendments being made afterwards, and these bodies became the governors of Rugby football in their respective countries.

The first international Rugby match was played in Edinburgh in 1871 between England and Scotland, and since that time the playing of international games has been one of the most important causes of the interest taken in the game.

Although national Unions had been formed, the organisation of Rugby football was not yet adequate, for there was no co-ordination between the various countries, and a dispute occurred between the English and Scottish Unions in 1884. Scotland, supported by Ireland and Wales, resisted the claim of the English Union to be the supreme authority in the game. A commission was appointed in 1889 to end the controversy, and the International Board was formed to decide any differences that might arise between countries and to be the arbiter of the rules under which international matches would be played.

The international problem settled, other elements of discord had to be faced. Clubs in some parts of England grew wealthy with the increasing popularity of the game; big "gates" were drawn; and clubs claimed the right to compensate working men for losses in wages incurred when travelling with their clubs. Some of the richer clubs were also ready to offer inducements to secure the services of good players.

The main section of the English Union resolutely opposed the growth of professionalism in any shape or form, and in 1895 a number of Yorkshire and Lancashire clubs broke away from the English Union and founded the Northern Union (now the Rugby League), which, countenancing professionalism, has grown into the foremost Rugby organisation in the North of England. Many prominent Welsh players have embraced professionalism by signing on for clubs in Yorkshire and Lancashire, while the Scottish Borders have not been immune from raids by agents of professional clubs.

Rugby Abroad. Before the cleavage in English Rugby took place the game's in-

MAGIC MASCOTS.

SYMBOLS FOR DODGING ILL-LUCK.

THE THIRTEENTH GUEST.

We live in an age of "mascots" (writes Winifred Wilson in "The Referee.") Never an aeroplane, however tested and trusted its marvellous engine, sets out on a new route through the blue without some true believer's gift in the shape of a black cat, or a teddy bear, or some gollywog-like grotesque to charm it safely on its flight and to insure its safe arrival at some distant dot on the map of the globe.

The belief in mascots "as luck-bringers" received a great impetus during the War, when to their miraculous intervention men, as they thought, came through unscathed more than one Valley of the Shadow.

The fact that others died notwithstanding, mascots with which love had endowed them does not disturb the belief existing in the minds of survivors.

The making of motor-car mascots has become a big business, what no number of Accidents on the roads or on the racing track can drive into liquidation.

The old belief in magic, which existed before civilisation, is too deeply imbedded in our consciousness to be uprooted by the reasoning of our scientists.

In our blind faith in mascotry we are still in the Dark Ages.

When a bride goes to the altar robed in green, with thirteen bridesmaids in attendance, in the "unlucky" month of May, the populace crosses its fingers, or touches wood, and hopes for the best.

But along with admiration for her during these lurks at the back of its mind the fear of ill-luck. For in the crossing of the fingers fingers the old belief in the possibility of "crossing" the trend of events.

Who, touching wood, is aware that he is but indulging in the ritual of the Aryan Tree-worshipers?

Does the reveller who doffs his hat to the new moon know that he is back amongst the Gods of old Egypt, and is paying his respects to Osiris?

Is it really the risk, we wonder, of falling gas-globes or a stray paint pot that will cause even such a reasonable person as an Oxford Don to dodge round the outside of a leading ladder?

It is the nameless fear of the Unknown that makes us dread the spilling of salt, the broken mirror, the falling picture.

Is there anything tangible behind our unwillingness?

To be the Thirteenth Guest. Or, if we are seafaring folk to set out on a voyage on a Friday?

Few of us fail to believe in the good luck that attends the finding of a horseshoe. It has become a symbol, yet the horse shoe was originally not the bringer of luck, but rather a protection against ill-fortune, and was hailed over the threshold as a charm against the machinations of witchcraft.

The new knowledge that has come to us with the developments of science and the manifestations of a new era of wonder has failed to eradicate inherited superstitions, or to rob the old world of its belief in primitive magic.

"Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

BOY'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Chinese boy died at the Kwong Wah Hospital yesterday as the result of an accident at the Kwong Fat Slipway, Hungkum. The lad was gathering wood chips when a large block of wood fell on him and crushed part of his head.

fluente had extended beyond the seas and an interchange of visits between the Dominions and the Motherland was inaugurated in 1888, when an English side toured Australia and New Zealand. Since then professional Rugby has obtained a hold in Australia and New Zealand. Inter-Empire Rugby relations were further broadened by a British team undertaking a visit to South Africa in 1891.

Those who held decided views about the Rugby supremacy of Britain over the Dominions received a rude awakening when New Zealand's most famous touring team came to Britain in 1905 and routed all opposition from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The tourists had only one defeat registered against them in 33 matches, Wales beating them in an historic game by a try.

France in turn took up Rugby football, and if Frenchmen did not enter the international lists until 1906, the energy and enthusiasm displayed by them soon earned respect, and France's first international victory was gained in 1911.

At present Rugby football is helping to link the Empire together in the friendly rivalry of sport, moulding character, and spreading the doctrine of physical fitness. It has a notable past, and in the light of obstacles surmounted, its future may be regarded without misgiving.

R. Y.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 12, 1927, 10.30 A.M.

| Name. | Hong Kong Stock Exchange. | Hong Kong Shareholders' Association. | Share & Real Estate Brokers' Society. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| T.T. on London | 2/34 | 2/6 1/2 | 2/6 1/2 |
| T.T. on Shanghai | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Banks. | | | |
| Hongkong Bank | 1035 | 1035 | 1019 |
| do. London | 2100 | | 2107 |
| Chartered Bank | 221 | 221 | |
| Mercantile Bank A. & B. | 233 | 232 | |
| do. | 213 1/2 | 213 1/2 | |
| P. & O. Bank | 20 1/2 | 210 | |
| Bank of East Asia | 68 | 68 | 71 |
| Marine Insurance. | | | |
| Canton Insurance | \$660 | \$660 | \$660 |
| China Underwriters | 80 cts | 80 cts | 80 cts |
| North China Insurance | 1143 | 1143 | |
| Union Insurance | 275 | 280 | 283 |
| Yangtze Insurance | \$38 M. | 38 | |
| Fire Insurance. | | | |
| China Fire Insurance | 205 | 205 | |
| H.K. Fire Insurance | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Shipping. | | | |
| Douglases | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Hongkong Steamboats | 20 | 20 | 19 1/2 |
| H.K. Tugs & Lighters | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| Indo-China (Pref.) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| do. (Def.) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Shell Transports | 95 | 95 | 94 1/2 |
| Star Ferries | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Water-ways | 14 | 14.10 | 14 |
| Refineries. | | | |
| China Sugars | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Malayan Sugars | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Mining. | | | |
| Benguets | 1.70 | | |
| Kaifan Mining Ad. | 38 | 38 | 40 1/2 |
| Langkats (Combined) | 221 | 21 | 21 1/2 |
| do. (Single) | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | |
| Shanghai Exploration | 17 | 4 | |
| Shanghai Loan | 4 | 7 | |
| Raubis | 4 | 4 | 3 1/2 |
| Tronoh Mines | 21 1/2 | | |
| Ural Caspian | 8 | 21 1/2 | |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. | | | |
| H.K. & K. Wharves | 98 | 98 | 94 |
| H.K. & W. Docks | 38 | 38 | 35 |
| Hongkows | 150 | | 150 |
| New Engineering | 1 5/8 | 5 1/4 | 4.80 |
| Shanghai Docks | 1100 | 100 | 101 |
| Lands, Hotels & Bldgs. | | | |
| H.K. & S. Hotels | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6 1/2 |
| Hongkong Lands | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Hongkong Realty | 1 1/2 | 6 | 6 |
| H.K. Territorial | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 |
| Humphreys Estates | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Prince's Building | 89 | 89 | |
| Rural Lands | 1 1/2 | | |
| Cotton Mills. | | | |
| Ewo Cottons | 7.7 | 7 | 7 1/2 |
| Oriental | 7 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Shanghai Cottons (old) | 154 | 54 | 54 |
| do. (new) | 727 | 27 | 28 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | |
| Canton Ice | 5 | 3 30 | 5 |
| Cements (comb.) | 7 | 7 | 6 1/2 |
| do. (old) | 6 | 6 | 5 1/2 |
| do. (new) | 1 | 1 | 7 1/2 Cts. |
| China Buses | 9 1/2 | | |
| China Lights (comb.) | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| do. (old) | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| do. (new) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| China Prov. | 4 b 4.05 | 4 | 4 |
| Dairy Farms | 15 | 14 1/2 | 14 |
| Der A. Wing | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Hongkong Amusements | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 19 |
| H.K. Constructions | 230 | 230 | 240 |
| Hongkong Electric | 48 | 48 | 45 |
| H.K. Ropes (old) | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| do. (new) | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Hongkong Tramways | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Lane, Crawfords | 7 | 9 60 | 7 |
| Macao Electric | 35 | | |
| Mackintosh | 19 1/2 | | |
| Nanyang Tobacco | | 15 | 15 |
| Peak Trams (old) | 15 | 9 | 15 |
| do. (new) | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Singeres | 9 | 9 b & 8 a | 9 |
| Singapore Trams | 11/ | 11/ | 10/ |
| Taxis | 1 | 1 | 65 Cts. |
| United Asbestos | | 600 | |
| do. (Ordinary) | 18 | 18 | |
| Watsons | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Wm. Powells | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| H.K. Telephones | 334 | 3.80 | 3.90 |

EXCHANGE.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

| Hongkong, 12th April 1927. | | Rugby, April 11 | |
|----------------------------|-----|--------------------|----------|
| On London — | 100 | Paris ... | 124 |
| Bank Wire... .. | 100 | New York ... | 4.854 |
| On demand | 100 | Brussels ... | 34.93 |
| 30 days' sight | 100 | Amsterdam ... | 121.44 |
| 4 months' sight | 100 | Geneva ... | 35.25 |
| 6 months' sight | 100 | Milan ... | 100.86 |
| On demand | 100 | Berlin ... | 80.49 |
| 30 days' sight | 100 | Stockholm ... | 18.13 |
| 4 months' sight | 100 | Copenhagen ... | 18.20 |
| 6 months' sight | 100 | Olo ... | 18.93 |
| On demand | 100 | Vienna ... | 24.44 |
| 30 days' sight | 100 | Prague ... | 184 |
| 4 months' sight | 100 | Helsinkifors ... | 182 |
| 6 months' sight | 100 | Madrid ... | 37.74 |
| On demand | 100 | Lisbon ... | 117.73 |
| 30 days' sight | 100 | At ens ... | 388 |
| 4 months' sight | 100 | Bucharest ... | 780 |
| 6 months' sight | 100 | Rio ... | 8.13/8 |
| On demand | 100 | Buenos Aires ... | 47.17.31 |
| 30 days' sight | 100 | Bombay ... | 1/8 30/8 |
| 4 months' sight | 100 | Shanghai ... | 2/8 |
| 6 months' sight | 100 | Hongkong ... | 2/8 3/16 |
| On demand | 100 | Yokohama ... | 9/0 1/16 |
| 30 days' sight | 100 | Silver Spot ... | 58 |
| 4 months' sight | 100 | Silver Forward ... | 58 1/16 |
| 6 months' sight | 100 | | |
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BIG SALE

NOW ON

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RADIO TOPICS

INVISIBLE RAY.

PENETRATION OF FOG
AT SEA.

TELEVISION PROGRESS.

Interesting researches are being made by Mr. John L. Baird for applying his wonderful discovery of the infra-red, or invisible, ray to the penetration of fog.

"Blue, or ultra-violet rays," he explained to a representative of "The Observer," will hardly penetrate fog at all; yellow penetrate it a little, and red still more, but the infra-red rays are very much better than any.

"At the present time we are working in conjunction with experts on lighting for the application of the infra-red rays to lighthouses, so that it will be possible to signal to ships in times of fog. It might be possible, also, though it is difficult and sometimes unwise to prophesy, to apply these rays, with a development of the television, to the penetration of fog on railroads."

The Living Face Complete.

In the meantime Mr. Baird is continuing his work with television. "At the present moment," he said, discussing the progress that has been made with his television, the machine for seeing by electricity, "we can see the living face of a person sitting in darkness, which is absolutely complete, the face being seen on the receiving screen, not as an outline or a silhouette, but a true living image, by diffusely reflected light. This is an important point, as it has been stated erroneously that we transmit outlines only."

Birmingham University is to have a lecture from Mr. Baird on January 28, and also, he said, "a demonstration of the peculiar phenomenon which occurs in television, namely, the fact that every scene has its corresponding sound, when the receiving television is replaced by earphones."

Sounds of the Face.

"For example, one face may make a noise like the hum of a bee, another like an aeroplane flying high in the sky; a third will be heard like a circular saw, and a fourth like the purr of a cat, and so on, the sound changing with every movement."

"Every object, also, has its corresponding sound, and I hope to let the audience at Birmingham University hear characteristic images, sounds, made by such common objects as matchboxes, inkpots, pocket knives, pencils, and so on. Every object has its own sound, even when it is lying still."

"These sounds are produced in the telephone by the electrical impulses which give the image in the television, and if a gramophone record is played into a microphone the sounds are converted into electricity. If in turn this electrical current is supplied to the television coupled with the phonograph, the image reappears on the screen."

"In other words, the sound of the living face can be recorded on the phonograph record, and on playing this record again the moving face is reproduced on the television screen, so that we have here a method of storing living scenes on phonograph records."

CHILDREN'S RADIO TASTES.

In an effort to discover their preferences with regard to wireless broadcast programmes, Mr. D. H. McCurtain, of Crews, took a census of 6,000 school children.

He told the annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters at the Guildhall, E.C., that the result showed that 63 per cent. preferred music (including dance bands); 12 per cent. humorists; 9 per cent. miscellaneous items; 8 per cent. drama; and 8 per cent. educational subjects.

HALF ACROSS WORLD.

An octogenarian, Mrs. Hodgkins, of Birmingham, conversed, via the trans-Atlantic radio telephone, with her four sons in Stockton, California, whom she had not seen for 15 years.

The reception was so good that the old lady recognised the different speakers by their voices, and correctly named each of them.

ROARS BY WIRELESS

CIRCUS LIONS ILLUSTRATE
A STORY.

To illustrate the story of "The Lion with a Squeaky Voice" the massed roaring of the lions now at the Olympia Circus, Kensington, was broadcast during the children's hour.

Though some fine full-throated work was done there were intervals when the chorus died into insignificance. Then listeners could hear the voices of the trainers inciting the animals to "speak up." Once or twice this dramatic wireless illustration to a story for children was on the point of being "faded out" by the B.B.C. engineers as having passed its climax, but the four-legged performers were persuaded in the nick of time to "come up to the scratch"—in one sense at least—and budo their previous best.

You can always rely on lions to grunt, cough, or growl, but the real roar is difficult to guarantee when working to a time-schedule. These at the London Zoo would have been broadcast before now if only they would roar at the word of command.

The sudden production of a man of colour is one of the best recipes for securing an impressive chorus. The best effort in the Zoo Lion House happened when the Emir of Katsina paid a visit there. When told that his reception by the lions was astonishing, he remarked that "They always do that for me."

WIRELESS LISTENERS.

Figures for Australian States.

Melbourne, March 7. At the end of February there were 197,872 wireless listeners' licences in operation throughout the Commonwealth, or an average of 3.2 for every hundred of the population. New licences to the number of 1,188 were issued during the month, and 10,002 renewals were granted. Cancellations in the same period numbered 2,808.

Victoria still has the largest number of licences in operation in any one State—124,428, or an average of 3.1 per cent. of the population. During February 3,930 new licences were issued in Victoria, and 3,860 renewals were made. There were 1,187 cancellations. In New South Wales 2,087 new licences, and 2,115 renewals, were taken out during the month, and 1,187 licences cancelled. The total in that State at the end of the month was 51,154, or an average of 2.2 per cent. of the population.

Queensland, with 733 new issues, 823 renewals, and 288 cancellations, had at the end of the month a total of 20,425, or 2.3 per cent. In South Australia 389 new issues were granted, and 743 renewals, and 83 cancellations made. The total number of licences in operation, 15,773, represented 2.1 per cent. In Western Australia 80 new licences were issued, and renewals and cancellations numbered 237 and 112 respectively. The total was 4,014, or 1 per cent. In Tasmania there were 69 new issues, but there were no renewals or cancellations. The total at the end of the month was 2,078, or 1 per cent.

WORLD TO BEDSIDE.

The Duke of Portland, speaking at the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the British Home for Incurables, Streatham, said the magic influence of wireless had brought the multifarious activities of the outside world to the bedside of lifelong invalids. Through the generosity of Mrs. Smyth wireless had been fixed at every bedside in the home, each patient being supplied with a pair of headphones. Laid speakers had been fitted in the sitting-rooms, in addition to headphones, and they found the installation a great boon to the patients.

HOW IT GAINED A GOOD REPUTATION.

THE way to gain a good reputation is to be what you appear. That is precisely how Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup and bronchial trouble. Every bottle of this valued medicine is fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. For sale everywhere.

MENACE TO SANITY.

UNDERGRADUATES TWIT THE
B.B.C.

GAMBLING WITH HEADPHONES.

The benefits, or otherwise, of wireless were debated by members of the Cambridge Union on the motion "Is the listening habit a menace to the sanity of England?"

The "House" was packed, and the battle centred largely on the quality of the B.B.C. programmes. Speeches were full of bantering humour.

Mr. R. E. Stevenson (St. John's College), proposing the motion, began by opening a copy of the official weekly publication of the B.B.C. and criticising its contents. Brightness, vigour, and continuity of architecture were aimed at in the programmes, he said, but none of these qualities was achieved.

Appalled Nightly.

"Who is there who is not appalled every night by strings of curious items?" he asked. "We first hear Little Willie being told to look behind the bear-barrel for his birthday present. (Laughter.)"

"Then in alleged music we hear a succession of bumps and jars as if someone has fallen down stairs. Maybe that has something to do with the continuity of architecture." (Laughter.) Mr. Stevenson went on:

There are read extracts from the morning papers, and the wag of the studio calls them "news bulletins." We are told that the weather will be fair to fairly fair with the inevitable depression over Ireland. On the educational side there is a mania for evolution, which must be the subject of conversation in the studio.

Wireless is a stratagem for producing a monstrous national inactivity. Instead of going to good concerts or to the university people turn on the wireless. The whole thing is a suspension of enterprise, and everything worth living for. It is a colossal scheme leading up to an arm-chair millennium.

Broadcast Drinking.

We are promised television. Soon, no doubt, we shall have broadcast the sound of someone imbibing liquid, and that as a substitute for drinking. (Laughter.)

Facing a big wireless set, Mr. S. C. Roberts said the loud speaker was the equivalent of turning the town crier into a little room and keeping him there.

"I find it extremely difficult," he declared, "not to put on the headphones, for man is a gambler and there is always a hundred to one chance that there will be something worth listening to."

"The art of conversation, one of the noblest, has already fallen on evil days and will lose its last shreds of support if the wireless listening habit is encouraged. The habits of those who listen are depriving them of the power of volition."

One Hope of Sanity.

"The one hope of saving the national sanity is to rescue what fragments of private thought and conversation still remain."

Mr. Gerald Sparrow, who appeared for "the cultured, respectable, middle class," said their sanity was based on understanding. Wireless afforded recreation for their wives, he contended, and was a retreat for their husbands and a solace for their spinsters.

The division resulted in 39 votes for the motion and 213 against.

RADIO HOAX.

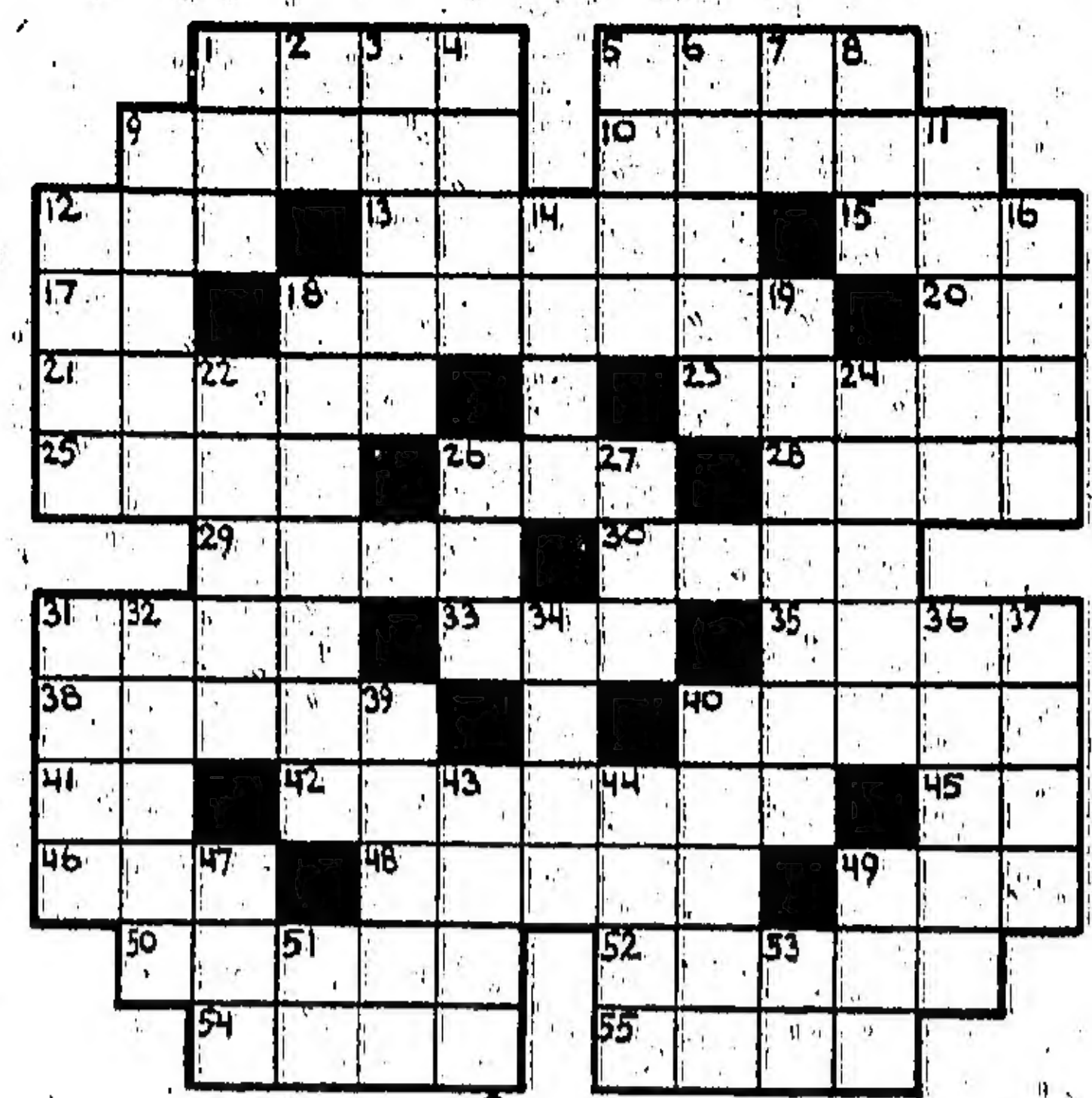
Commander Laakos, a former aide-de-camp to General Pangalos, ex-Prime Minister of Greece, has been arrested following the discovery that while he was studying wireless at a naval station he seized the opportunity to broadcast a revolutionary message during the strike on March 11.

The message was to the effect that a revolution had broken out, and it is believed to have been broadcast for the purpose of provoking a Pangalast rising.

Laakos says it was a joke. Nevertheless, the guards in charge of Pangalos at his island prison have been doubled, and it is probable that the trial of the former Prime Minister will be expedited.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

- 1—Used in washing
- 5—Wanted
- 9—Tennis term
- 10—Made comfortable
- 12—Clever
- 13—Keen
- 15—Very damp
- 17—Point of the compass (abbr.)
- 18—Painture, sculpture, etc.
- 20—Near
- 21—To put into the ground, as seed
- 23—Pertaining to the sun
- 25—A gastropod of elongated form
- 26—Ocean
- 28—Naked
- 29—To be offensive
- 30—Fatty portion of meat
- 31—To carry
- 33—An Asiatic bovine ruminant
- 35—To let

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 38—City in N. E. France
- 40—Goddess of the harvest
- 41—Exile
- 42—Review
- 43—Atlantic seaboard (abbr.)
- 44—Fallen tree trunk
- 45—Sound
- 46—Animal's soft hair
- 48—Factory organs
- 49—Ognomies
- 50—To weary
- 51—Flourished

VERTICAL

- 1—To fix, as a color
- 2—Conjunction
- 3—Ward off
- 4—Irish fuel
- 6—Parasolve
- 8—Fractions
- 7—Pronoun
- 9—A period of time (colloq.)
- 11—Keep out
- 12—A drink
- 14—Expression of Heloise
- 16—Ancient city in Phoenicia
- 18—Sharp-cornered
- 19—Quitted down
- 22—Red
- 24—Tardier
- 26—Timid
- 27—Inquire
- 31—To call, as a taxi
- 32—Helioleia burning of a structure
- 34—An angle of union (colloq.)
- 36—A drink
- 37—Title of former ruler of Russia
- 39—Cut
- 40—Evergreen tree
- 43—Linn
- 44—To make vocal music
- 47—An American sailor
- 49—Adverb
- 53—Myself

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

BAGS OF GOLD.

When Jefferson Doyle, a bachelor, who was a native of Rathfriland, Co. Down, died intestate at Farmar City, Illinois, U.S.A. in 1925, leaving over \$80,000, no fewer than 500 claimants to his wealth arose.

His estate included a large sum in gold, some of which he had hoarded in old tobacco sacks. Now, after three years of inquiry, in which 100 lawyers were engaged, settlement has been reached, according to the Newry Telegraph, under which eleven people, nine of whom live at Cross, Rathfriland, will benefit.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

FLUCTUATING
MAJOR STEER
IMP. H. A. S. BRO
SE. HALLING MN
T. GATE DIAL C
RO. TEA. APR. BE
ISLE. NEED
OF. RAD. SSE. DE
R. ZULU. AIRS. L
IT. LEGENDS. F
SET. C. A. E. RIO
MAIL. OCA. BORN
METAPHYSICS

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THROUGH

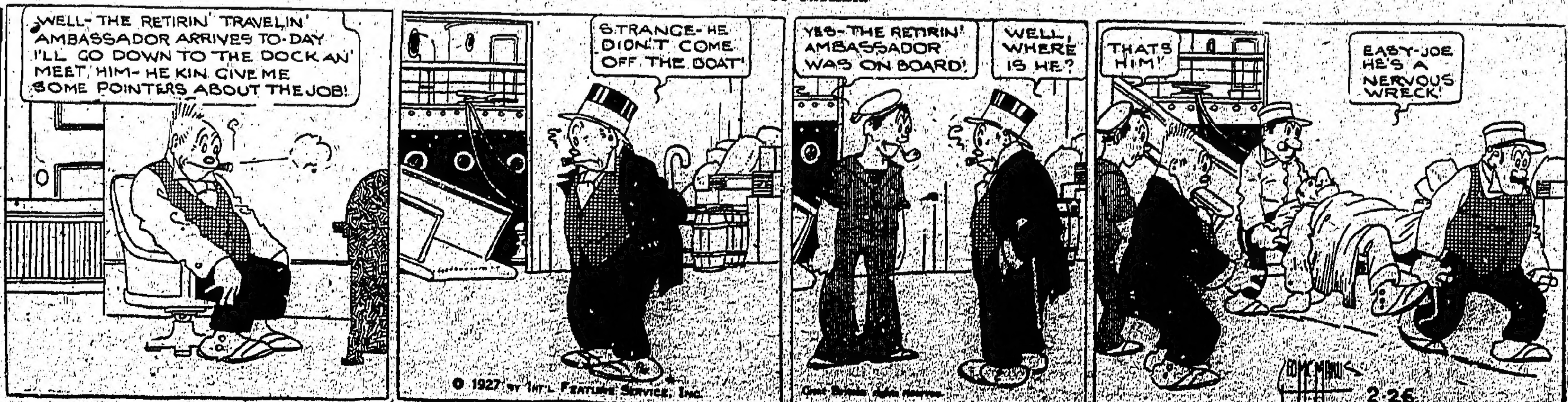
THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

Published Every Friday at No. 5, Wyndham St.

(Telephone Central 22.)

BRINGING UP FATHER.



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THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

Thomas and William Stokes, brothers, were killed in the Mickleby Pitt, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, by a fall of stone.

Hastings Licensing Bench have fixed the opening hours of public-houses from 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 6 to 10 p.m.

Lord Buckmaster's Bill to protect the lapwing (green plover), the "farmers' best friend," was passed by the House of Lords.



Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the Commander of the ill-fated dirigible, "Shenandoah," who was recently married to Mr. John Caswell, Jr. They are spending their honeymoon in Europe.

A Vickers Vulcan aeroplane, piloted by Captain R. H. Mackintosh, struck some uneven ground on landing at Croydon Aerodrome and tipped upon its nose, but neither the pilot nor his mechanic was injured.

Charles Skelton (7), of Smith Street, Surbiton Hill, was crawling with some playmates along the parapet of a bridge over the Southern Railway at Surbiton Hill when he fell 50 ft. to the permanent way and was killed.

Mr. Charles Tate Regan has been appointed Director of the Natural History Departments, British Museum, in succession to Sir Sidney Harmer, who retires. Dr. William Thomas Calman will succeed Mr. Regan as Keeper of Zoology.

It is understood that many of the recommendations of Lord Lee's Commission on Cross River Traffic will be adopted by the Government. The full scheme provided for bridges over the Strand, widening Waterloo Bridge and improving other bridges. The great cost—227,000,000—was the stumbling block, but some arrangement will probably be made to relieve the taxpayer of part of it.

Miss Evangeline Lift, of 70, Burdett-road, Bow, E., was killed by being knocked down by a motor-car at Thundersley, near Southend-on-Sea.

While riding on the trailer of a lorry driven by his son at Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, John Stirling, aged 66, a Nottingham haulier, fell under a wheel and was killed.

Persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on the last Saturday, 10 December, were 1,484,000, compared with 632,000 at the end of December 1913.

Sixty-six vessels of 114,896 gross tons were lost owing to casualty or stress of weather during the quarter ended September 30, according to Lloyd's.

It is proposed by the L.C.C. to effect a clearance scheme at Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey, S.E.—the site of one of Dickens's grimmest stories, the death of Bill Sikes in "Oliver Twist."

Captain Stannard, of Dover-road, Northfleet, Kent, who went ashore from a barge at Strood, to change some money, has disappeared and his boat has been found drifting in mid-stream.

At Newcastle Assizes Robert Woodman, aged 57, farmer, charged with manslaughter by having caused the death of his wife by failing to provide her with sufficient food, was found not guilty.



TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

The period of dentition is a time dreaded by the mother, a time of nerve-racking experience in which the teeth helplessly to migrate her child's suffering. Mothers who have once used Baby's Own Tablets for their teething little ones fear no longer, for they find in these Tablets just what is needed to help the child and save it pain.

Baby's Own Tablets

guaranteed to contain no narcotic or other harmful drugs, quickly cool feverishness; remedy indigestion, constipation, colic; check diarrhoea; relieve cramp and colds; allay teething pains; expel worms; quiet the nerves and promote sound health-giving sleep. Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, also post free, 80 c. the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 85, Kings Road, Shanghai.

Fifty cases of small-pox were reported in Monmouthshire.

Mr. Jones Roberts, a London barrister, who is a native of Festinog, has been adopted as prospective Socialist candidate for Merioneth.

The steamer "Oxonian," with about 7,000 tons of American coal, collided with the Dover breakwater and had her bows badly damaged.



Mr. Charles C. Eberhardt, Minister from the United States to Nicaragua.

The Schneider Cup race for seaplanes will take place on September 25 next at Venice.

At Worcester, when Mr. Arthur Jones, Master of Worcestershire Hounds, was fined 10s. and costs for riding on the footpath, he pleaded that if he had gone on the tarmac his horse would have slipped.

At the inquest at Sheffield on George Herbert Firth, 56, silver-smith, and his son, Edwin Firth, 27, general produce merchant, both found with their throats cut, a verdict was returned that Edwin murdered his father and then committed suicide.

The disappearance of a barge captain named Stannard, of Dover Road, Northfleet, is puzzling the Rochester police. He rowed from his barge in the Medway to go ashore at Strood, and the boat was afterwards found drifting below Rochester Bridge, without any trace of the captain.

The Labour Party National Executive has decided to disaffiliate three Rhonda organisations—the Borough Labour Party, the East Divisional Party, and the West Divisional Party—for continued non-compliance with the Liverpool Conference decision relating to the exclusion of Communists.



Grand Carnival march at Banff headed by Mountain. Upper inset: Mary Cross, Queen of the Carnival, pecking a pony. Lower inset: Scene at the crowning of the Queen of the Carnival.

The annual Winter Carnival at Banff, which was concluded recently, was marked by the fact that the visitors at this mountain resort played a prominent part in all the sports to a much greater extent than in former years. It was acclaimed as the finest in the history of Banff.

For weeks the town gradually put on her carnival garb, and on the opening day the streets presented a festive appearance. One of the most impressive ceremonies in connection with the carnival was the resignation from the Queen of the Carnival by Miss Mary Cross, of Calgary. Stoney Indians in their picturesque tribal costumes, began a hunt for the new Queen, who was finally found in a girl, bedecked in furs.

Miss Emily Mason, of Calgary, was chosen for the position of Queen for the coming year. The Stoney Indians featured throughout the 7-day carnival and were a source of delight to the visitors.

The annual Calgary-Banff dog derby, staged during the middle of the festivities, was won this year by Warren Cordingley, driving for Charles Treble, of Ashton, Idaho. The race was one of the hardest fought in history. Cordingley's team of huskies ended the race almost exhausted. His lead dog broke down on the sled. The Mink of Banff, who was picked as winner of the race, was also a husky. His dogs were attacked by town dogs at the outskirts of Calgary and fought one of the fiercest battles in the history of dog-fighting. Mink and his dogs were badly bitten but they stuck to the track despite the fact that their houses were being set on fire by the town dogs.

The town dogs were kept at bay all hours of the night or day.

was given a rousing reception. The Strongheart Trophy, donated by the Trimble-Buffin Moving Picture Company, was the trophy for which the race was run.

Ski-jumping, skating, both figure and speed, ski-jumping, and every other winter sport featured the carnival. Visitors took keen delight in the greatest toboggan slide that has been recently erected away up on Slopers Mountain. It is the most picturesque slide of its kind in the Dominion. The start can be easily reached by motor car by following the road leading to the upper Hot Springs. The whole slide is of about 10 per cent. grade, and large swarms of sleds are seen every day and the sport is indulged in at all hours of the night or day.

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INWARD MAILS.

| From | TUESDAY, APRIL 12 | Per |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| Shanghai | 12 | Kulklanz. |
| Japan & Shanghai | 12 | General Metzinger. |
| WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13 | | |
| Saigon | 13 | Chenonceaux. |
| Straits | 13 | Takliwa. |
| Manila | 13 | Pres. Jackson. |
| THURSDAY, APRIL 14 | | |
| U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai | 14 | Korea Maru. |
| FRIDAY, APRIL 15 | | |
| Japan & Shanghai | 15 | Devanha. |
| SUNDAY, APRIL 17 | | |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai | 17 | President McKinley. |
| Straits | 17 | Hakone Maru. |
| Europe via Suez (letters & papers, London 17th) | 17 | Khiva. |
| FRIDAY, APRIL 22 | | |
| Australia & Manila | 22 | Mishima Maru. |
| Japan | 22 | Aki Maru. |
| Japan & Shanghai | 22 | Katori Maru. |
| TUESDAY, APRIL 25 | | |
| U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai | 25 | Shinyo Maru. |
| FRIDAY, APRIL 29 | | |
| Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai | 29 | Empress of Asia. |

OUTWARD MAILS.

| For | TUESDAY, APRIL 12 | Per |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| U.S.A., Canada, U.S.A. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco 4th May. Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m. | 12 | West Prospect. |
| Sam Shui & Wuchow | 12 | Kwong Yung. |
| Manila | 12 | Pres. Taft. |
| Fort Bayard | 12 | Poosang. |
| Swatow | 12 | Wai Shing. |
| WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13 | | |
| Tourane | 13 | Chung Kong. |
| Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia | 13 | Chenonceaux. |
| Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco 10th May & Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m. | 13 | President Jackson. |
| Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 24th April. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (14th) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. | 13 | Changto. |
| THURSDAY, APRIL 14 | | |
| Swatow | 14 | Kwangtung. |
| Straits | 14 | Cremor. |
| Wei Hai Wei | 14 | Hulchow. |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Malacca—due Malacca 14th May. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (15th) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. | 14 | Devanha. |
| FRIDAY, APRIL 15 | | |
| Shanghai | 15 | Sulyang. |
| Swatow Amoy & Foochow | 15 | Hai Hong. |
| Sourabaya | 15 | Tjilaroom. |
| SATURDAY, APRIL 16 | | |
| Swatow | 16 | Yatsing. |

*Correspondence bearing vessels' names only.

SMALLER NAVIES.

"Efforts to Reach An Agreement."

FRENCH PROPOSALS OPPOSED.

Geneva, April 11.
The French proposals for the limitation of naval armaments provide that each high contracting party before the expiry of the convention will reduce its naval tonnage to the total laid down which each considers indispensable to safeguard its security and national interests.
A table is given indicating the distribution of the total tonnage contemplated by each party among battleships, aircraft carriers, surface vessels, below 10,000 tons and submarines.
Within the limits of the total tonnage laid down each party may modify the distribution of its tonnage under conditions it considers indispensable to its security with a reservation that it shall communicate such modification to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at least a year before laying a keel of that part of the tonnage which has been modified.—Reuter.

Conflicting Opinions.

Geneva, April 11.
Viscount Cecil declared that the French proposals would open the door to competition in naval construction. Britain's responsibility in naval matters was great. She would be false to her responsibilities if she accepted anything not giving real security.
General de Marini declared that Italy did not wish for competition in naval armaments.
M. Paul Boncour emphasized that France was unable to agree to anything prejudicing the distribution of world tonnage.

Viscount Sato stated that he was awaiting instructions from the Japanese Government. He was consequently unable definitely to pronounce Japan's views.
As regards President Coolidge's invitation, which testified Japan's willingness to co-operate in all efforts for disarmament, he declared: "If we accepted that it does not mean anything derogatory to our present work."

He said there were some points in the French proposal offering a possible basis for negotiation.
Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) declared that the United States was ready to discuss any proposal capable of reaching agreement.
The Jugo-Slav delegation associated themselves with the French revised clause.
The Argentine and Chilean delegates sympathized with and accepted the French proposals subject to some modifications and the approval of their governments.

At the close of the sitting Viscount Sato submitted an amendment affecting certain figures in the French table.—Reuter.

Earlier News.

Geneva, April 11.
Viscount Cecil has informed M. Boncour that Britain is unable to agree to the French proposals with regard to the limitation of naval armaments.
The Italian representative has also intimated that Italy is unable to support the French proposals. France's Conference will adjourn sine die on April 14.—Reuter.

Thief Who Robbed Baby.

Six months' jail, and twelve strokes of the birch was the smart sentence passed by Major Wilson this morning on a Chinese convicted of the mean theft of a pair of bangles from a baby which was being carried on its mother's back in Wellington Street yesterday afternoon.

"A REGULAR SET TO"

Three Chinese were this morning charged before Major Wilson with disorderly conduct. Inspector Cotton said the accused and many others took part in a "regular set to" near the Canton wharf yesterday afternoon. The "battle" was between rich and poor, and men of the motor car fraternity on the other.

All three accused were bound over for six months in the sum of \$50 each.

A Chinese shopkeeper of Ladder Street reports that he entrusted a foki and a cooie yesterday with cloth worth \$220 to sell in the streets. Both men have absconded.

"INDISCREET."

SIR A. GEDDES' REMARKS CRITICISED.

"MISCHIEVOUS UTTERANCE."

London, April 11.
A "blazing political indiscretion" is the phrase the "Westminster Gazette" applies to the speech of Sir Auckland Geddes. It declares he must immediately explain and apologise. It should be the Government's duty to find a way of repudiating his callow, mischievous utterance. It concludes saying that this "utterance" on American sentiment will be universally reprobated in England and we are equally sure that all responsible instructed opinion in the United



Sir Auckland Geddes

States will be quick to grasp the fact that Sir Auckland Geddes is a politician of no consequence on the 'permanently retired' shelf.—Reuter.

The remarks which gave offence were: "Those who have followed the recent mayoral elections in Chicago will have noticed that to-day as in the past an anti-British cry is helpful at the polls, and the old sport of twisting the lion's tail is still a good sport in America."

He pointed out that many Chinese absorbed their Western outlook from among the lower middle classes in America. Therefore a very great number of young men and women in China who were Westernised were Americanised and anti-British.

ON THE WANE?

FEWER SMALL-POX CASES LOCALLY.

Five more cases of small-pox were notified during last week and death took place in a total of eight cases. Last week ten cases were notified and the week before, eighteen cases were reported.

Of the new cases reported, three were of Chinese (one imported) and two Portuguese.

Three further cases of small-pox were notified yesterday, all being of Chinese.

Two deaths out of a total notification for the week of five cases of enteric fever have taken place.

Two cases each of paratyphoid fever and cerebro-spinal fever have been reported, death taking place in one of each. One further case of each disease was notified yesterday.

All deaths notified are of Chinese.

BITES FROM DOGS.

Police Sergt. Cameron was yesterday bitten by a dog owned by Mr. R. Sequeira, of Rednaxela Terrace. He has received treatment at the hospital. The dog has been removed to Kennedy Town for observation.

A dog belonging to Sergt. Curran of "B" Block, Military Quarters, Kennedy Road, was yesterday taken to Kennedy Town after having bitten the daughter of Quarter Master Sergt. Lee of the same block. The little girl received treatment at the Military Hospital.

A silver tea set worth \$150 is reported to have been stolen from the third floor of No. 1 Wah Ching Street.

Jewellery and money worth \$83 are reported to have been stolen from the residence of Dr. R. A. Baste in Tai Po Road.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/0 1/16.

\$1,000 DAMAGES.

Chinese Engineer's Claim Fails.

NO MALICE PROVED.

The claim of Cheng Cho, an engineer, of Waterloo Road, Taumati, for \$1,000 damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment against Mr. Wan-sung was dismissed in the Summary Court this morning.
The action concerned the arrest of the plaintiff in connection with the alleged larceny of certain rubber rings and rollers, the property of a rope manufacturing firm. The defence to the alleged larceny case had been that the stock was on the man's premises by reason of the fact that he was a partner in the firm.

An alleged "secret process" with which the rings and rollers were treated figured in the evidence and on the larceny charge the defendant (the plaintiff in the damages claim) was discharged.

Commenting on the case this morning, Mr. P. Jacks, P. J. Judge, said that imprisonment for which an action for false imprisonment could be brought successfully must be the direct act of the person claimed against or by the order of such person.

The action of the defendant in this case had certainly led to the plaintiff's arrest and detention but it was not a direct act because a warrant was issued by the magistrate.

The plaintiffs were also required to prove for the success of their claim that the proceedings were initiated in a malicious spirit and the evidence in this case did not satisfy him that there was any malice on the part of the defendant, although there did not appear to have been much justification for the action he took.

Plaintiff's claim was therefore dismissed with costs.

THIEF AND SOAP.

Inspector Grant this morning charged a coolie before Mr. Lindsell with the unlawful possession of two bars of soap, believed to have been stolen.

Accused said he bought the soap for 60 cents but was unable to name the shop.

Magistrate: You must be very rich to be able to afford to buy 60 cents worth of soap.

Accused: I wanted to send it to country.

Magistrate: Yes, I don't suppose you use it much. Five dollars or seven days.

FOR THE SERVICES.

A whist drive and concert arranged by the Entertainment Committee of the Y.M.C.A. takes place at the City Hall to-night. The following are to contribute to the programme: Mrs. Minney, Miss Munro, Mr. R. Sutherland and Mrs. Hyde Lay.

There is to be a concert under the same auspices at the Peking Road hut on Thursday, the 14th.

WEATHER FORECAST.

S.E. winds, moderate; fair at first, some rain later, is the forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow.

The depression over Tongking has deepened. Another has formed between the Bonins and the Loochoos. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China.

COOLIE QUARTERS BURGLED.

A burglar entered the coolie quarters of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. at No. 3 Connaught Road Central and stole clothing, money and jewellery worth \$160.

"FATSHAN" SEAMAN ARRESTED.

A seaman of the s.s. "Fatshan" was this morning brought before Mr. Lindsell and remanded for a week. No statement of the charge against him was made.

SUSPECT'S ARREST.

The police yesterday arrested a Chinese on suspicion of the theft of \$300 in United States currency, \$200 Hong Kong currency and two gold watches.

KOWLOON LADY ROBBED.

Mrs. Addy, of Miller House, Cameron Road, reports the theft from the hall yesterday of a handbag containing \$130 in notes.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20.

BEBE DANIELS

in

"WILD WILD SUSAN"

STAR

2.30 till 11.15

FLORENCE VIDOR

TOM MOORE

ESTHER RALSTON & FORD STERLING

in

"THE TROUBLE WITH WIVES"

WORLD

2.30, 5.15, 7.15, & 9.15

RICHARD DIX

in

"THE CALL of the CANYON"

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

| | |
|--|--|
| Bookbinders. THE "CHINA MAIL", Bookbinders. No. 5, Wyndham Street. | Hair Dressers & Booksellers. LEE YEE. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dressers and Booksellers. No. 12, D'Aguilar Street, (opposite Queen's Theatre). |
| Dentist. HARRY FONG, Dentist. 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1255. | Optician. THE HONG KONG OPTICAL CO. Phone 2232. 63, Queen's Road Central. |
| Electrical Supplies. THE GLOBE BOOK CHEONG ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO., LTD. 72, Queen's Rd. Central. Tel. C. 3270. | Printers. "THE CHINA MAIL" General Printers. Publishers and Bookbinders. 5, Wyndham Street. Tel. C.22. |
| Engineers & Shipbuilders. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. Engineers and Shipbuilders. Kowloon Bay. New Work & Repairs. Call Flag "L". Sole Agents for Kelvin Motors. | Ship Chandlery. E. HING & CO. 25, Wing Woo St. Tel. C. 1118. Metal Merchants and Ship Chandlery. Managing Director—MR. H. S. CHIN. |

WATER SUPPLY.

| Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 11, 1927. | CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL. | 1926 | 1927 |
|---|---|--------|----------|
| Tydam | 27' 1" B. 10' 1" B. | 141.97 | 804.39 |
| Tydam Bywash | 21' 3" B. 22' 0" B. | 2.21 | 1.87 |
| Tydam Intermediate | 53' 0" B. 53' 0" B. | 53.80 | 82.20 |
| Tydam Tank | 53' 5" B. 52' 0" B. | 450.60 | 761.74 |
| Wong Nai Chung | 23' 6" B. 15' 0" B. | 4.79 | 13.72 |
| Pokfulum | 16' 0" B. 18' 0" B. | 30.53 | 27.24 |
| Total | | 688.59 | 1,191.66 |
| Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March— | | 1028 | 1027 |
| Consumption | | 108.28 | 216.75 |
| Estimated population 399,880 410,200 | | | |
| Consumption per head per day (gallons) | | 16.0 | 17.0 |
| Intermittent Supply in all Rides Main Districts up to March 14, and | | | |

| Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 11, 1927. | KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL. | 1926 | 1927 |
|---|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Kowloon Reservoir | 23' 8" B. 17' 9" B. | 151.50 | 193.80 |
| Shek Lai Pui Reservoir | 24' 11" B. 21' 5" B. | 15.20 | 23.60 |
| Reception Reservoir | 24' 0" B. | | 27.03 |
| Total | | 166.70 | 244.43 |
| Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March— | | 1920 | 1927 |
| Consumption | | 33.54 | 77.45 |
| Estimated population 154,300 159,400 | | | |
| Consumption per head per day (gallons) | | 7.0 | 15.6 |
| Restricted Supply in all districts during March 1927. Full supply in all districts during March 1927. | | | |
| The Government Analyst's Reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory. | | | |
| Total rainfall to March 31, 1926, 7.45; March 31, 1927, 9.20. | | | |

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